Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

VOL. XIII, No. 24.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1903

PRICE TWO CENTS

R G Thwaites Lib State Historical Soc 'Ely College

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the label opposite your name.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

REVOLT AGAINST TOBIN

Boot and Shoe Workers Want a Special Convention.

The following circular, a copy of which has been received from S. L. P. sources by the People, is now agitating the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union. It is instructive in that it shows the progress of the revolt against Tobin recently began in Massachusetts; and in that it also shows Tobin's manouevers to head off the revolt.

"Joint Council, No. 13—F. C. Pinta, Geo. Frank, Jas Crotty.

"Local No. 25, Mixed—J. Gennegan, G. Groohey, E. Smith.

"Local No. 126, Cutters—J. J. Coffey, B. E. Scott, A. J. Lawrence.

"Local No. 200, Edge Makers—G. Hilfrich, P. Ege, J. Corbett.

"Local 207, Lasters—G. Clemens, M. B. Powers, Jos. Sage.

"Local No. 221, Stock Cutters—P. H. Adams, J. L. Cavanaugh, M. Corcoran.

"Local No. 245, Custom Makers—G. Boeck, N. Berlingen, A. Cummings.

"Local No. 333, Cutters and Packers—Mrs. S. Spraggon, Mrs. E. J. Davidson, Mrs. Muzzey.

"Local No. 346, Goodyear Operators—A. C. Beard, Harry Grimes.

"Local No. 369, Heel Makers—Edw. Sparwasser, Edw. Mandeville, Dave Hyde.

St. Louis Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22, 1903.

"To the officers and members of Local B. & S. W. U. Greeting:

"On July 27th, 1903, Local Union 200, of this city, decided that a special convention should be called for reasons hereinafter set forth. To this end Local Union No. 200 invited all locals in this city to co-operate with them in issuing call for said convention.

"In response to this invitation all locals in the city (nine in number), and Joint Council No. 13, each selected a committee of three to act jointly in issuing the call. Since this action on the part of Local No. 200, for reasons unknown to us, Bros. Tobin and Baine have seen fit to call upon the membership to indorse a call for a special convention to be held in January, 1904. It will be remembered that before a vote of the locals last January on the question of holding a convention this year, we were advised through the Journal, that it was useless to hold a convention until June 1904. For this and many other reasons we are disposed to question their motions in calling for a convention in January, 1904, when it was generally known that the St. Louis locals were taking steps towards calling one in November or the first part of December, of this year. You will also note that their call does not specify the business to be transacted.

"We hold that in order to take up general matters at a special convention the call must, when stating objects of convention, also state that it will be in order to take up any matter relating to the wellfare of the organization; and, for these reasons we believe that if the convention is held in response to the call issued by Bros. Tobin and Baine, it will prove abortive, as it cannot legally take up matters which should be attended to.

"In view of these facts we call upon you to indorse the call for a special convention to be held the second Monday in January, 1904, at Cincinnati, Ohio, for the purpose of revising the constitution, re-drafting the form of contract and transacting such other business as, in the opinion of the convention, will best develop the power of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, to the end that its benefits will accrue to the workers instead of exclusively to the manufacturers, as at present.

"You will note that the date of convention is the same as mentioned in call issued by Bros. Tobin and Baine. This is done that confusion will not arise because of different dates. Even though you have seconded their call, which is simply for a convention; without objects stated, we ask you to second this one at once, that there will be no question as to the convention's rights to transact all business coming before it.

"The causes leading up to this action on the part of Local Nos. 25, 126, 200 207, 221, 245, 338, 346, 369 and Joint Council No. 13 are as follows:

"First; we have reasons to believe that the condition of our treasury is not correctly stated in our Journal and that same needs investigating.

"Second; the experience of Joint Council No. 13, in its efforts to settle various difficulties with manufacturers in a manner satisfactory to the membership of the various locals, and its inability to accomplish same because of the understanding which prevails among the manufacturers here that it is not necessary to do business with the council, but that they can defeat us by appealing to the general officers and ignoring the council.

"Third; the general officers' actions in their compliance with the appeals of the manufacturers by sending general organizers here with full power to act, which they have, with a vengence, saddling conditions upon us which are opposed by at least eighty-five per cent of our local membership.

"Fourth; the awakening of the shoe workers of this city to the fact that our arbitration contracts in their present form are but delusions and snares, the manufacturers being enabled to delay arbitration indefinitely, if they are not given their choice of the third man on the board. In one instance the case was delayed over five months. The council asked for the withdrawal of the stamp, but instead of granting the request the general officers sends an organizer here with full power to aid in effecting a settlement, whose services we refused to accept after having been buncoed on a former occasion through the interference of a general organizer.

"Fifth; the conditions established in the union factory of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, under the superintendency of ex-General Secretary-Treasurer H. M. Eaton, conditions which are, the result of the attitude of the general officers towards the Joint Council in insisting that agreements must be made, concessions granted and treatment accorded Mr. Eaton which would be considered outrages if granted to other manufacturers.

"The attached 'ad' which appeared in every issue of the Post-Despatch for the last three months, will give a clear idea of the conditions above referred to. In fact, it is the talk of the town among shoe workers that there must be an understanding between our general officers and Mr. Eaton, that he can retain possession of the stamp and run his factory as he sees fit, regardless of the wishes of the shoe workers of this city, in spite of the fact that the Joint Council, by a vote of 17 to 4, decided such conditions were inimical to the best interests of the shoe workers, not only of St. Louis, but of the entire country, and demanded that the stamp be withdrawn from the firm on the grounds that the contracts had been violated, when the firm sent the council an ultimatum to the effect that they would arbitrate under certain conditions, and no other would be acceptable. The firm by the tactics referred to above, has delayed arbitration until the factory, through the attached 'ad,' has been filled with green help, and they are willing to arbitrate on broad and liberal lines, through the assistance of general headquarters.

"Sixth; because of any other matters which have come up and will be presented to the convention—matters which, if made known to the general labor movement, would be considered a disgrace to the B. & S. W. U., and that you will immediately indorse the same, thus helping to make our union worthy of the name.

"When you select your delegates be sure to select those who cannot be influenced by anything except that which will make the union an organization for and by the membership; and who are willing to be instructed to vote to make the action of the convention subject to the approval of the membership by referendum vote. Be sure and notify General Secretary-Treasurer Baine of your action at once, also notify the secretary of this committee.

"For your convenience we enclose blank to be used for that purpose.

Fraternally yours,
The Joint Special Committee.
G. HILFRICH, Chairman.
P. M. ADAMS, Secretary.
1909 Biddle St. St. Louis, Mo.

"Note—Notice of your action must be in the hands of the General Secretary-Treasurer not later than September 20th, 1903.

"This is the ad:

"SHOEMAKERS WANTED—Experienced shoemakers and also smart young men and girls to learn shoemaking. Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, Union factory, Jefferson and Randolph

Enclosed Blanks.

"General Secretary-Treasurer C. L. Baine. Dear sir and brother:

"Local——— Union——— at a regular meeting held——— voted upon the following proposition: Shall a special convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union be held on the second Monday in January, 1904, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the following purposes, viz:

"For the purpose of revising the constitution, redrafting the form of contract and transacting such other business as in the opinion of the convention will best develop the power of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to the end that its benefits will accrue to the workers instead of exclusively to the manufacturers as at present.

"Yes——— No———

"Upon like action on the part of the necessary number of local unions, you are instructed to duly notify all local unions to that effect, calling for election of delegates to said convention.

"———President
———Secretary.

"To P. H. Adams, secretary Joint——— 1900——— Convention committee.

"'1909 Biddle St., St. Louis, Mo.

"Dear Sir and Brother.

"Local Union———at a regular meeting held——— voted in favor of holding a special convention, as per your call on the second Monday in January, 1904. Yes——— No———

Fraternally yours,
"———Secretary.

The above circular bears the stamp of the following unions:

Lasters' Benevolent Union, 207; Sole Leather Workers' Union, 221; Heel Makers' Union, 369; Amalgamated Union, 25; Custom Shoe Makers' Union, 245; Joint Council, 13, and Cutters' Union, 126.

PUEBLO AGITATION

S. L. P. Speakers Arrested in "Pittsburg of the West"—Kangaroos' Doings.

Pueblo, Colo., Aug. 29.—For the last few weeks things have been somewhat interesting here, from a working class point of view. Pueblo is the "Pittsburg of the West." In this city is located the concern known as the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which recently had to surrender its identity to the Rockefeller interests.

Local strikes have been the order of the day. They were called in the interest of the machinists and structural iron workers. The resutls have been that the common laborers have been turned down because the skilled "aristocrats" of labor considered themselves above the working class. The mouthpieces of the Bogus Socialist party, Strickland and Ida Hazlett, have patted these conceited "aristocratic" wage slaves on the back.

The Socialist Labor Party held an open-air meeting at this time. Comrades William Knight and J. L. Vaughn gave the class teachings straight. The herders and grafters tried to parry our thrusts. A few of them, who had filled themselves with rot-gut whisky, shouted, "You fellows, are opposed to unions!" They tried to precipitate a fight, but Comrade Vaughn's truthful statements, hurled at them, punctured their falsehoods.

The pals of the shouter appealed to the police, and Knight, Vaughn and Veal were arrested. The comrades pleaded their cause in court and they were discharged, his "honor," Mr. Druly, giving them some advice on "how to conduct the meetings."

The Bogus Socialists have been preaching sentiment to the workingmen, and at the close of each meeting it was their habit to push the hat under the slaves' noses for coin, speeches being dealt out which would bring the most coin. We put an end to this coin racket by opening our meetings directly across the street from the Strickland and Ida Hazlett meetings. The bogus crowd were shown up and their many intrigues and inconsistencies made known.

After our first meeting the coin, somehow, did not pass from the slaves' pockets into the hat. Then Ida Hazlett, the woman who is noted for the many positions of trust she has held capitalist colleges, broke out into fury. She tried to knock the S. L. P. argument out, but only succeeded in demonstrating what utter contempt the intellectuals have for the working calss by insulting their intelligence. Ida Hazlett said that if the "Socialist" party was as small as the S. L. P. it would be just as straight as an organization. In the next breath she called the S. L. P. a scab organization and attempted to excuse herself for being so undignified as to mix up with the S. L. P. Strickland was too wise. He kept away from the buz saw that buzzed so strongly, and he began to think of other fields, where the wage slaves were not onto the hat collection. He and Ida left for La Junta. Comrades, keep them going.

Many a wage worker here is beginning to see the difference between capitalist parties and unions and working class ones. From now on the fight will get fierce.

CORREGAN APPEAL CASE.

A Matter of Vital Interest—Read, Ponder and Respond.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party in the State of New York:

Comrades—Two years ago I was fined $50 by the local Typographical Union of Syracuse for calling the officers of the union "labor fakirs" in the course of a speech for the S. L. P. Being unable to pay, I was suspended, the shop was struck and I was discharged from employment. As the whole proceedings against me were in violation of the constitution of the union, I appealed to the courts for reinstatement and damages. The trial of the case was postponed from term to term by their attorney and did not come before the court until June. As you are aware, the decision was against me on the ground that I had not exhausted my remedies within the union; in other words, had not paid my fine. My attorney feels confident that the decision was contrary to law, and will be reversed if appealed.

But to appeal costs money. I could not appeal my case in the union for that reason, and since that time I have been out of work the greater part of the time—in fact, have not made living expenses for myself and family. I am therefore compelled to call upon the comrades in the state of New York for funds to enable me to carry the case to a higher court and seek the justice denied me in the court below. The costs of appeal will be about $100. If I win, this cost will have to be paid by the union, and the amount will be turned over to the State Executive Committee for the use of the party in the state. I hope comrades will get out the accompanying subscription blanks and raise money as soon as possible, so there may be no delay in getting the case to court. Send all money collected to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, and it will be properly credited and receipted. The funds available should be in hand by October 1.

If this decision is allowed to stand it means that because I made an S. L. P. speech I have permanently lost my job; and it also effectively muzzles our speakers who are compelled to belong to labor unions, for it places in the hands of the labor fakirs the power to deprive them of a living on trumped-up charges and faked trials. This case is not only Corregan vs. Hay et al.; it is the S. L. P. against the Labor Fakirs. Yours fraternally, Charles H. Corregan.

New York, Aug. 25, 1903.

Unanimously indorsed by the New York State Executive Committee at the session held August 29, 1903.

H. A. Santee, Sec. S. E. C.

A FESTIVE SONG.

(Written for The People by James Connolly.)
Air, "Wreathe the Bowl"
(Moore's Irish Melodies)

Comrades, your hands,
The time commands
This night we spend enjoying
The genial word
Round festive board,
Grim carking care destroying;
Liquor this night
Shall sparkle bright,
Wit homage pay to beauty,
And brave men who
Oft conflict knew
Shall take a rest from duty.
CHORUS—
Then fill the cup
With liquor up,
Pledge ev'ry man his neighbor,
That in the light
Of truth he'll fight
To win the world for Labor.

Comrades, the tears
Our class thro' years
Have shed the wide world over,
Have taken root
And soon the fruit
Our tyrants shall discover.
And when at length
We show our strength,
And send each despot flying
With joy and mirth,
Like ours, the earth
Shall hail Oppression dying.
CHORUS—Then fill the cup, etc.
For who with zest
Can laugh the best
But he who laughs the longest?
And in the fight
'Twixt Wrong and Right
The laugh is with the strongest.
Since Time began
Fate's mighty plan
The laugh gave to the proudest,
But History
Shall tell that we
Did laugh the last and loudest.
CHORUS—So fill the cup, etc.
Then, comrades, toast
Great Freedom's host,
And loudly chant her praises,
And honored be
O'er land and sea
Whoe'er her banner raises.
And ere we leave
A wreathe we'll weave
Of flowers of earth's best gleaning,
With maid, with wife
With hope of life,
Free from a tyrant's scheming.
CHORUS—
So fill the cup,
With liquor up,
Pledge ev'ry man his neighbor,
That in the light
Of Truth he'll fight
To win the world for Labor

FARM MACHINERY

The Wonders It Performs—How It Economically Divides the East and West.

Promptly after the crop is planted come the weeds. They once meant the hoe, blistered hands, weary backs, and, in a wet season, a long and weary battle. To-day the farmer has his choice from a great variety of cultivators either guided by handles, the driver walking behind, or made with wheels and a seat, the driver riding in comfort. Thus corn and potatoes are ridged up and the ground is kept clean and in good condition. There are hand-cultivators worked on the same principle as the hand-seeders, and there is a great variety of hoes, rakes and ploughs for the cultivation of special crops, which have supplanted the old hand-tools on the great seed-farms and market gardens.

But it is when we come to the harvest that we find the greatest marvels in mechanical ingenuity. Everyone is familiar with the mower, the tedder and the horse-rake to save the hay crop. To these have been added the hay gatherer and stacker, drawn by horses, and a press operated by horse-power.

To harvest and to press a ton of hay by hand requires thirty-five and a half hours of labor; with modern machinery, eleven hours and thirty-four minutes. The greatest saving is in the cutting and the curing of the crop, which by hand require eleven hours and by machinery one hour and thirty-nine minutes.

But it is in the harvesting of the two great crops, wheat and corn, that the greatest advance in agricultural mechanics has been made. Drawn by horses, the self-binder cuts an eight foot swath across the field of ripened wheat. But instead of leaving it strewn behind as the mower does the grass, it gathers it and automatically binds it in bundles. Or, if the header be preferred, the heads of the standing grain are taken off cleanly and poured in a steady stream through a chute into the wagon that is driven beside it. But even more than these—the most spectacular scene of agricultural progress is the combined harvester and thresher which is used on the great grain ranches in California. As far as the eye can reach stretches a sea of golden grain. It is a glorious sight, this immense plain of ripened wheat—the food of a nation awaiting the hand of the reaper. Where are the harvesters who shall garner a crop so large? Measured by the methods of small eastern farms, the problem of saving such a crop seems hardly less than the emptying of the Great Lakes with a dipper. But the steam harvester moves steadily forward into it. On one side the grain falls in a great swath. It melts away before the majestic advance of the machine. On the other side with the same regularity drop sacks of grain ready for the miller. The ranchman following with his team picks up a sack filled with threshed and winnowed wheat from the very spot where but five minutes before the wheat stalks stood in the sunshine. In the broad path between the standing grain and the line of brown sacks has passed one of the greatest triumphs of American machinery, the combined harvester and thresher.

This machine is at its best on level plains like those of the great central valley of California, but special side-hill machines for rolling country have been so far perfected that they can go wherever the gang-plough can go. Horse or mule power is used instead of steam for many of these, thirty-two and thirty-six animals being required. Such a machine, with a twenty-two-foot header, under favorable conditions, can cut, thresh and sack forty acres of wheat in a day. It requires a crew of four men—a driver, a header-runner, a separator-tender and a sack-sewer. The cost of cutting and threshing is usually about $1.25 per acre.

The amount of human labor now required to produce a bushel of wheat from beginning to end is on an average only ten minutes, and the cost of such labor is 3 1-2 cents. Yet when men now living were boys a bushel of wheat represented three hours and three minutes of labor, at a cost of 17 3-4 cents. Just previous to the Civil War a bushel of corn represented more than four and one-half hours of human labor, at a cost of 35 3-4 cents, while to-day forty-one minutes of labor produce the same amount for 10 1-2 cents. The potential saving in money, to say nothing of time and strength, thus becomes enormous.

In the great corn belt the corn-binder does what the mower does in the hay field. It cuts the corn, binds it in bundles and deposits five of them in a spot as fast as a man can shock them up. A still further advance is a corn-shocker, which cuts the standing corn, and, by a vertical rotary reel and a revolving table, forms a perfect shock, which, when bound, is lifted by a crane and deposited where it is wanted. One man and a pair of horses can do the work of two or more field hands.

So much for the planting and the gathering of the great crops—wheat and corn—and for the preparation of the land for all others. The one great task that has defied the application of machinery is the gathering of the cotton crop, and recent developments indicate an early triumph in this field.

But machinery plays hardly a smaller part in the lesser industries of the farm. The hen has seen herself outdone by the incubator. The cream separator has replaced the skimming-pans of the dairy; the windmill pumps running water for the cows. Instead of the whisk broom and pail of solution, spraying machines drawn by horses take care of the potato bugs. A shearing machine has been used with success on the big western sheep ranches. Even the cow may not escape, for milking machinery seems likely to be invented.

Last summer five of the largest agricultural implement manufacturers in the United States, following the fashion of the time, pooled their interests and organized the International Harvester Company with a capital of $120,000,000. No stock was offered to the public, the cash required being provided by the stockholders. Nearly $50,000,000 more invested in smaller concerns not swallowed up in the merger bring the total investment in the making of agricultural machinery very close to the tremendous sum of $170,000,000. Yet at the outbreak of the Civil War this industry required but little more than $3,500,000. It is worthy of note that the agricultural work of the United tSates is performed entirely with tools and machines of American manufacture.

Machinery has changed western agriculture in one way and eastern agriculture in another way. The North-eastern States have developed intensive farming; the prairie States and the Pacific States extensive farming. New Jersey and Connecticut, for example, have more farms than they had a decade ago, but less acreage. Although the farms are smaller than they were, the value of their farm products is half as much again. These farmers stopped growing the great crops when machinery was applied to the prairies, and took to growing crops of truck, making a far greater profit on less land. On the other hand, in the west during the same decade both the number of farms and the acreage increased. Machinery has thus brought a different result and to each a greater profit. The eastern farmer is relieved of using too much land, the western farmer is enabled to use more; and each has profited by the change.

American agriculture gratefully acknowledges its debt to American inventive ingenuity and enterprise. It has solved the problem of successful competition with those countries where labor is cheap. The European, the Canadian, the South American and the Australian farmers acknowledge the facts and are hastening to meet the American farmer with his own methods and with his own machines. France and Germany are the largest foreign buyers of American agricultural implements and machinery, each having taken nearly $3,000,000 worth during the last census year. Canada and Argentina come next with close to $2,000,000 each, Russia, the United Kingdom and British Australia following. The total exports of this kind in 1900 reached the great sum of $16,099,149, a splendid tribute to the superior efficiency of American farming tools and machinery.

This rapidly growing export trade may easily mean more than appears on the surface. We know what improved machinery has done for the American farmer within the span of a man's lifetime. What will be the effect of its widespread adoption by his competitors for the world's markets? How will it affect the production and prices of the great staple crops? It is not going too far to say that an economic force has been set in motion the result of which cannot be wholly foreseen.—World's Work.

DANIEL DE LEON NOMINATED.

Unanimous Choice of State Convention for Associate Judge.

An enthusiastic and well-attended State convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held in The Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Saturday, Sept. 5. Henry Kuhn was chairman; John Donohue, vice-chairman, and Lazarus Abelson, secretary. Daniel De-Leon, Charles Corregan and Henry Kuhn were placed in nomination for the office of Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. Daniel De Leon was unanimously elected the choice of the convention.

After electing Charles Zolot, of Westchester, and Henry Kuhn and E. C. Schmidt, of Kings, a committee on vacancies, the convention adjourned.

COLONIZATION

To the Dumps With the Poor! the Meaning of the Salvation Plan.

> "Place the waste labor on the waste land by means of the waste capital and thereby convert the trinity of waste into a unity of production. The landless man to the manless land."

Elegantly expressed surely, but meaning nothing less than dumping the poor on the dumps to be converted into wealth for the idle sponging class of capitalism.

This is the latest scheme of the Salvation Army, which has purchased land in Colorado, California, Ohio, South Africa and England for the purpose of colonizing the "worthy poor."

A loan of $150,000 in 30-year gold bonds at 5 per cent. has been taken up by that organization upon its colonies in Colorado and California, in order to carry out the plan, besides land grants and annuities from the governments of England and South Africa.

The morality of the scheme is made transparent by this statement:

"The family will prove cheaper in the long run, since the wife and children supply unpaid labor."

To clinch the argument, this illustration is given:

"On one of the colonies at the time of a recent visit the father was found cultivating his own land, while his children were earning as much as $2 daily picking berries for a neighboring farmer. The wife meanwhile looked after the house, the baby, the meals and the poultry. All were busy, all were earning money."

"They were set at work making improvements—irrigating ditches, fences, etc. They were allowed the current rate of wages, $2 a day. Half of this was credited on their debt, the other dollar paid their living expenses until the returns from their land began to come in."

The capitalist sense for profit peeps through the statement:

"The rapid increase in land values caused by the close settlement of the land serves to protect the investment from any probability of loss. For instance, unimproved land which was bought for from $20 to $27 an acre is now selling at $40, while colonists value the same land improved at $100, and sales have been made at even a higher price. In another colony land which was bought for $50 is selling for $100."

That the whole scheme is of capitalist conception for the benefit of capitalists is seen by many other statements to the effect that the colonies are so situated as to afford a handy market for mining camps and railroad stations; and also that Mr. Claus Spreckles has built beet sugar factories nearby, thus affording an excellent market for the colonists' products.

"An experience of nearly five years has shown that few outlets for capital are known so absolutely free from risk as colonization schemes of this kind, provided, of course, the enterprise be honestly and sensibly managed."

James A. Davis, industrial commissioner of the Santa Fe Railroad, says:

"As a colonization plan it is the most practical and feasible that has ever come to my attention. As an investment I consider it sound."

A Mr. Lloyd, speaking of the colonization schemes of New Zealand, says "They are a substitute for a civilization which provides nothing better than poor-houses, jails and potter's fields to the out of work citizen."

Carroll D. Wright highly recommends the Salvation Army plan to the United States government. M. Ruther.

OHIO SIGNATURE LISTS.

Sections, members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. of Ohio: All signature lists now in your possession must be certified to and in the hands of this committee not later than September 20th, without fail.

The services of Comrade Dinger, of Cleveland, have been accepted to agitate in Columbus on September 13, 14 and 15; Hamilton, September 16, 17, 18 and 19; Cincinnati, September 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26. These sections must arrange for open-air meeting and advertise them as much as possible.

Sections and members not having sent in their orders for campaign leaflets, as per circular letter of September 10, will do so as soon as possible.

Ohio State Executive Committee.
James Matthews, Sec.,
47 McLean st., Cleveland, O

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe. If you are already a subscriber you will see the necessity of getting your fellow workingmen to become readers also. Every reader should be a volunteer solicitor of new subscribers for this paper, the only truly representative working class weekly in the English language in the United States

THE AMERICAN FLINT GLASS WORKERS' UNION

HOW IT CAME TO WITHDRAW FROM THE A. F. OF L. AND ADOPT S. T. & L. A. PRINCIPLES

The cause of the withdrawal of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, from that scabby organization known as the American Federation of Labor, was owing to the decision of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. on the charge preferred by the A. F .G. W. U. against D. A. Hayes, President of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association and Sixth Vice-President of the A. F. of L. Here it is, as reported to the convention held at Cincinnati, Ohio, in July, 1903, by the President:

"Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 29, 1902.

"Mr. Frank Morrison,
"Secretary of A. F. of L.,
"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir and Bro.:

"We, the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and members of the A. F. of L., do hereby prefer charges against Mr. D. A. Hayes, President of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association and Sixth Vice-President of the A. F. of L., for violating the true principles of trade unionism, by securing expelled and suspended members of our Association, in other words 'scabs,' from a non-union house, and non-union men from non-union houses, and placing them at work in union factories, thereby displacing members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

"John L. Dobbins,
"Secretary, A. F. G. W. U."

"On October 6th, we received a telegram from Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the A. F. of L., stating that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. would meet in Washington, D. C., on Thursday, October 9, 1902, to hear the charges preferred by the A. F. G. W. U. against D. A. Hayes, of the G. B. B. A. On Thursday, October 9, we were called upon to appear before the Executive Council, which was composed of the following named gentlemen: Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, James Duncan, James O'Connell, Max Morris, Thos. I. Kidd and John B. Lennon.

"Mr. D. A. Hayes, E. A. Agard and Secretary Launer, of the G. B. B. A., represented the defence, and C. E. Voitle, T. W. Rowe, John L. Dobbins and John F. Tobin represented the A. F. G. W. U. President Voitle made a clean, straightforward statement of the Olean case as follows: At a glass factory in Olean, N. Y., there were members of both organizations employed. The members of the G. B. B. A. were employed to blow bottles, while those of the Flints' organization were employed on machines. The officers of the G. B. B. A. insisted that the members of the Flints' organization working in the factory become members of the G. B. B. A., which they refused to do; whereupon the members of the G. B. B. A. (on the advice of D. A. Hayes, their President), refused to work with the members of the Flints' organization.

"The manager of the factory asked if the G. B. B. A. would furnish him with men to operate the machines in case he would discharge the Flint workers. Their answer was that they would, and they did so, their President, D. A. Hayes, sending to Washington, Pa., where there were two scab factories making machine-made goods, got ten or twenty men, paid their fare on the train to Olean, N. Y., got them the Flint workers' jobs and then obligated them into the G. B. B. A. On this we based our charge, showing conclusively that Mr. Hayes had violated the true principles of trade unionism.

"Mr. Hayes then took the floor and replied that: 'As to the charge, I plead guilty, but I claim justification.' Then going over the history of the Olean case, and reverting back for years upon the so-called 'brigandage' policy of the A. F. G. W. U. in stealing furnaces and tanks from their Association. Mr. Hayes was followed by Mr. Agard, Chairman of the Executive Board of the G. B. B. A., who made the surprising declaration that, while Mr. Hayes was the President of the G. B. B. A., he was not vested with power to perform any act such as that contained in the Flints' charge. He further stated that the Executive Board of the G. B. B. A. alone possessed that power, and that it was after meeting of the board, which had this question before it, tht D. A. Hayes was authorized to send an officer to Washington, Pa., and secure sufficient men from the non-union house there to take the places of the Flint men who had refused to pay the trade assessments to the G. B. B. A. at Olean, N. Y. This instruction was carried out by Mr. Hayes as the president of their organization. And, he further stated, that inasmuch as the charges were preferred against Mr. Hayes he felt that a clear statement of the case should be made, and if any wrong was done the executive board of the G. B. B. A. was alone responsible.

"Mr. Agard was followed by Executive member Tobin, Secretary Dobbins and Vice President Rowe, of the A. F. G. W. U., who went over the entire question from the time of the Olean trouble up to the present day, and in a masterly manner showed up all the unscrupulous methods used by the G. B. B. A. in their encroachments on the rights of our association, and their utter disregard of true union principles. At times the discussion became so warm that it was necessary for President Gompers to stop proceedings in order to quiet down the tumult. Among the statements made, worthy of mention here, which will show to what extent the other side will go to cover up their unscrupulous methods was one made by Secretary Dobbins in explaining why the charges were preferred against D. A. Hayes as president of the G. B. B. A. and sixth vice president of the A. F. of L. Secretary Dobbins called the attention of Mr. Hayes to the visit made by him (Dobbins) to the G .B. B. A. office in Philadelphia, at which time and place he complained bitterly against the action of the Green Association in securing non-union men from Washington, Pa., and taking them to Olean, N. Y., obligating them and putting them in the places of our Flint men, and thought perhaps that he (Hayes) might be ignorant of the fact that they were non-union men. Mr. Hayes' reply at that time was that he knew that they were non-union men, and that he had instructed their treasurer, Mr. Auth, to go to Washington and secure these men, and, further stated that they had hired more non-union men to take the places of our men in Montreal, and said; 'I assume the whole responsibility of this affair and will stand or fall upon my action. I have not consulted my executive board, but shall do so to-day, as the board is here ready to meet.'

"To our surprise Mr. Hayes most emphatically denied that he ever made a statement of that kind, and while he had the greatest respect for Mr. Dobbins' veracity, he was sorry that he would have to charge him with making a misstatement, as he had never said anything of the kind.

"It will be observed, by reading carefully the statement of Mr. Agard, that they fully realized the force behind our charges, and that their only hope of escape was to lift the responsibility off the shoulders of Mr. Hayes, and place it upon the Executive Board, which they did, and the A. F. of L. Council declared the charges against Mr. D. A. Hayes, not sustained and recommended the following: 'Resolved—That it is the earnest recommendation of this Executive Council, that both parties appoint committees to meet at an early date for mutual adjustment of the grievance out of which this dispute arose;' in answer to which we informed the Chairman that we were ready at any and all times to adjust this matter in a fair and impartial manner.

"We also give the official decision on our charges, as received from the A. F. of L.

"'Washington, D. C.,
"'Oct. 17, 1902.

"'Mr. C. E. Voitle, President of American Flint Glass Workers' Union.
"'Room 326, Bissell Block, Pittsburg, Pa.:

"'Dear Sir and Brother—In compliance with the request contained in your favor of the 15th instant, I beg to quote herewith the decision of the Executive Council upon the charges preferred by your organization against D. A. Hayes of the Glass Bottle Workers' Association: "Resolved—That the charges against President D. A. Hayes of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, by the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, of conduct in violation of the principles of trade unionism is not sustained, and that the dispute in question was a trade disagreement in which non-union men from one place were converted into union men in another place to complete the complement of men in a union factory required, and at the same time lessen the number of the best workingmen in a non-union establishment."

"'Fraternally yours,
"'Frank Morrison, Secretary,
"'American Federation of Labor.'

"You will find this decision on Page 52 of the report of the proceeding of the convention of the A. F. of L. held in New Orleans."

The President of the Flints continuing his report says: "I never read such a cajoling decision. For dodging, sidestepping, and evading an equitable decision on trades unionism, the A. F. of L. Executive Council wins the belt, flag, cup and everything in sight. Their act is the greatest burlesque on a court of equity ever exhibited."

After reading the above can you wonder that the American Flints decided to withdraw from that scabby organization known as the A. F. of L., and that there were but few votes cast against the proposition to withdraw?

There is no doubt in the mind of the writer that the rank and file of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union are slowly becoming class-conscious. Another indication is their action against ex-President Voitle for "violation of his obligation," on which matter an explanation is in order.

In the year 1902, the chimney department of the A. F. G. W. U., or those members employed by the Macbeth-Evans Co. (the Chimney Trust), were involved in a lockout. The trouble arose over the skimming rule. The Macbeth-Evans Co. refused to operate their Marion, Ind., plant until the rule was modified to suit them. The members of Local Union, No. 6, A. F. G. W. U. insisted upon the National officers calling out the members at the Charleroi, Pa., plant, which was in accordance with the laws of the Association, which say: "In case of a disagreement in one factory our members will not be permitted to work in any other factory owned by the same company until said disagreement is settled."

President Voitle, through one pretext or another, delayed the calling out of the Charleroi, Pa. plant. Finally No. 6 sent for President Voitle, telling him that he was wanted in Marion, Ind. When Voitle arrived in Marion a meeting of No. 6 was called, at which he stated in answer to a question by one of the members as to why he had not called out the men in the Charleroi plant, that he "had no authority to call them out." His attention was called to the law. He said he was ignorant of the law but would immediately wire Secretary Dobbins to call them out, which he did, but the Secretary refused to call the men out, claiming that it was the duty of the President to do so. The men did not come out until a committee from No. 6 was sent to Charleroi.

In the meantime a committee of three (claiming to represent No. 5 of Pittsburg, Pa., though that Local claims it never appointed them), met with President Voitle at the National Office in Pittsburg, drew up a proposition to be sent to the trade as emanating from Local No. 5, in which they ask the chimney department to vote to increase the number of skims from 3 to 6, just what the Macbeth-Evans Co. was asking. This was got up in circular form and sent to the trade. Voitle realized that the circular needed some boosting, so he sent one of the committee of three to Toledo, Ohio, and one to Jeanette, Pa. They were instructed to point out the necessity of voting in favor of the proposition on account of the "distress our members were in out in the West." The move of the President and his committee proved successful and the proposition of the Macbeth-Evans Co. (we can't call it anything else), was carried. Charges were preferred against President Voitle and Vice-President Rove, and around about the first of the present year they were tried. The trial lasted one week with the thirty-four members of the Executive sitting in judgment. Voitle was declared not guilty. Rove was also acquitted, the evidence not being considered sufficient to convict him.

Voitle resigned the Presidency of the A. F. G. W. U., and accepted a position with the National Glass Trust. He now holds the position of superintendent of their Summitville, W. Va., factory. This is a good fat job similar to those secured by his predecessors, W. J. Smith and John Kunzler. Smith holds a position with the Macbeth-Evans Co., that was created expressly for him, while John Kunzler is employed by the National Glass Trust. This goes to prove that the attitude of the S. L. P. agains labor fakirs and pure and simple trade unions is the correct one, and the only bona fide trade union in the country to-day is the S. T. & L. A.

This I believe the delegates to the twenty-sixth convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, in July, 1903, recognized; or why the adoption of the following declaration of principles which are identical with those of the S. T. & L. A., with but one or two words changed?

"Declaration of Principles.

"Whereas—In the natural development of capitalism, the class struggle between the privileged few and the disinherited masses, which is the inevitable and irrepressible outcome of the wage system, has reached a point where the old forms, methods and spirit of labor organization are absolutely impotent ot resist the aggressions of concentrated capital, sustained by all the agencies of government, and to effect any permanent improvement in the condition of the wage-earners, or even to arrest for any length of time their steady and general degradation; and whereas—

"The economic power of the capitalist class, used by that class for the oppression of labor, rests upon institutions essentially political, which in the nature of things cannot be radically changed, or even slightly amended, for the benefit of the working people, except by the direct action of the working people themselves, economically and politically united as a class.

"Therefore, it is as a class, conscious of its strength, aware of its rights, determined to resist wrong at every step, and sworn to achieve its own emancipation, that the glassworkers are hereby called upon to unite in a solid body, held together by an unconquerable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle. As members of the A. F. G. W. U. of the United States and Canada, we shall constantly keep in view its great object, namely, the summary ending of that barbarous struggle at the earliest possible time, by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the co-operative commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of all his faculties, multiplied by all the factors of modern civilization."

This declaration of principles was presented to the convention in the form of a resolution by the delegates of Local Union No. 6 of Marion, Indiana, and there was no opposition either by voice or vote to their adoption.

A motion was made and carried that the above declaration of principles be adopted and put in the form of a Constitution outlining the principles of the Association. (See pages 364 and 365 of the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention.

The American Flint Glass Workers' Union having got rid of the influence of that scabby organization known as the A. F. of L., and having taught its officers a lesson through C. E. Voitle, it now remains for them to take the next step along the road to emancipation, and that is to join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and work in conjunction with the members of the Socialist Labor Party for the overthrow of this damnable system of capitalism under which the few live in luxury and idleness while the many must toil unceasingly for an ever-decreasing pittance. Fellow workers of all trades, pull that slogan "A Fair day's pay for a fair day's work" from your banner and inscribe thereon the revolutionary watchword, "The abolition of the wage system." and take your places in the ranks of the class-conscious army that is marching onward to the final emancipation of the working class.

A Flint Glass Worker.

Marion, Ind.

CANADIAN WAGE WORKERS

The official call for the Annual Congress of "The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada" has been issued by Mr. P. M. Draper, to take place in Victoria Hall, Brockville, on September 22. As this congress forms one of the most important meetings of the representatives of trades unionists in Canada, it will be useful and instructive to devote a short time to an inquiry regarding its aims and objects.

In the notices sent to the different organizations sending delegates to the congress a statement is made regarding the matters which shall occupy the attention of the congress. First in point of importance is mentioned the fact that legislation is on foot dealing with international trades unions, which threatens the very existence of those organizations in Canada. The united activity of the employing class is also stated to be now of such a nature, on account of the secrecy of their plans and the vast capital at their command, that it is absolutely necessary for labor to form a closer union and exercise most careful judgment, or destruction will overtake the Canadian international trades and labor union movement. Special emphasis is laid upon the late action of the Dominion Senate in connection with labor legislation, showing the great necessity to arouse to increased activity in order to preserve the privileges now enjoyed by trades unions.

The foregoing indicates the direction in which the wind is blowing, and shall blow, during the interesting coming congress.

In order that readers of The People may more comprehensively grasp the situation it will be necessary to recall some historical incidents in connection with the past history of trades unionism and its congress in Canada. At the congress of 1902 a special committee on revision of the constitution recommended that Section 3, Article I, of the constitution, be so amended as to make no provision for the Knights of Labor in the congress. This recommendation was carried and resulted in disrupting the congress, so that from the province of Quebec no representatives of any account will be sent to this congress. The organizations thus debarred, however, organized another congress, to be known as the National Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and will meet in the city of Quebec in September. The platform and principles of both organizations are similar, and, consequently, one might expect more co-operative action than apparently prevails. A good deal of hard and unbrotherly language had been indulged in during the debate which resulted in the exclusion of the Knights of Labor from Trades and Labor Congress, and over the first sentence, indicating the objects of the congress, viz., "To unite all labor organizations." In the new constitution, however, this is omitted, and, to a certain extent, the purpose of the organization is more honestly set forth in the new constitution.

We shall now turn to an examination of the methods pursued by those organizations to further the interests of the workers, and also see the nature of the platform and principles upon which their action rests.

Ever since the formation of the National Congress in 1902 a merry war has been carried on along the lines of nationalism and internationalism between those rival trades union organizations, all of which goes to show the high conception the representatives of trades unions have of their duties in the emancipation of the working class. The strenuos efforts of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the Canadian wing of the American Federation of Labor, to destroy all labor organizations not affiliated with the A. F. of L. has resulted in affording an opportunity for the representatives of capital, both in and out of Parliament, to cripple the efforts of the workers along the lines of trades unionism, and in bettering their condition. The national organizations are seemingly favored and considered loyal by the capitalists, while the international organizations are looked upon as unpatriotic and treasonable to the country. Thus the capitalists play upon the ignorance, national pride and prejudices of the workers. The lack of class-conscious solidarity in the ranks of Canadian trade unionists is as pronounced as can be found elsewhere in the industrial world, and, in consequence, the workers become an easy prey to the capitalist. The evidence of this scabbery is manifested frequently in such instances as occurred in the Montreal boot and shoe trade, and the fruitless results of the numerous building trades strikes in Toronto and other places. The result of these frequent failures of the workers to secure any permanent benefit from their struggles with capital, under the leadership of incompentent or dishonest officers, is bearing its fruit in the ranks of the workers in Canada. Open suspicion of local and national trades union officers is frequently expressed by the rank and file, and revolt will undoubtedly follow. Such gatherings as the congress just called will only facilitate the work of opening the eyes of the workers to the folly of any longer clinging to the hope of being benefited through such pure and simple organizations.

In order to obtain a more thorough understanding of the workings of pure and simple unionism in Canada, we shall turn to briefly consider the "Platform and Principles" underlying the efforts of those organizations. This is found on page 2 of the printed proceedings of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, 1902. To summarize the subjects dealt with it may be set forth that Education, Labor, Wages, Public Ownership, Taxation, Legislation and Trade form the bill of fare. The scope of the platform is certainly comprehensive enough to include all the mudane necessities of man, from a trades union standpoint, and should result in securing for the trades union worker his heart's desire. But let us consider a little more closely a few of the sacred clauses of this all-comprehensive platform: First clause, "Free compulsory education." Most prominent of all the privileges acorded the people, Canada prides herself on her free system of education, and especially the province of Ontario, where the education of the young is under the jurisdiction of the province. Now let us see how this congress, through its officers, attends to the carrying out of this plank in its platform. In May of 1902 Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., then president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, delivered himself of the following statements at Brockville, as reported in the public press:

"Some of the provincial governments has placed on the statute books some of the best legislation in the interest of labor in the world. The legislature of Ontario has had particular regard for the laboring classes in the province." We presume Mr. Smith would have had in his mind's eye the Ontario education act, along with other beneficial legislation he hinted at in that famous speech. Seeing that it forms the first plank of the platform, it could scarcely be absent from his mind on that occasion. Now for the facts.

It will be unnecessary to revert to ancient history in order to see how far short of anything like necessary efficiency the workings are of this act. We shall just take the statistics of the Department of Education for the past year (1902), which go to show, in the face of an increasing population, that the schools of the province had 6495 less pupils than in the previous year; and the further fact is set forth that the teaching staff, which is admitted to be the most efficient on the continent of America and numbers 8497, got less than $1 a day average pay. This general falling off in school attendance was shown in the townships, but more especially in the cities; which proves that the intensity of the class struggle and the proletarian necessity to make a living in the factory is being felt even in the rural districts of Ontario; but in the cities, where the hand of capitalism has the workers more firmly in its grasp, the falling off is very pronounced. This is the law the president of this pure and simple congress is lauding in the presence of the workers of Ontario, and this is the manner in which the government, in whose interest he spoke, safeguards the workers' children in this enlightened province; and this is the handsome average pay given to those intrusted with the important task of instructing the young people in this great province!

"Free compulsory education," under capitalist rule, can only reflect the image of its parent, and to expect increased school attendance, more adequate pay for the teachers and the inculcation of useful and unbiased knowledge would be to expect to gather figs of thorns or grapes of thistles. Still the presidents of the pure and simplers will herald forth the benefits conferred by their masters and rejoice in the harmony of capital and labor on this point.

As we proceed further in the consideration of this platform it becomes exceedingly amusing, if it were not for the painful fact that comes to one from the reflection that many earnest, though misguided people pin their hopes to just such efforts as the faking framers of this platform profess to make in the interest of labor.

"Legal working day of eight hours and six days a week" is the next gem in this bright constellation, which illumines the heaven to which the workers hope some day to attain. The darkness of despair seems to be overshadowing this star of hope already, for the last decision of the final court of appeal has declared that "The Lord's Day Act" ultra vires of provincial jurisdiction, and so no day of rest remains under the divine right of capitalist rule for the worker in many occupations in the land. And as far as eight hours a day is concerned, we have only to turn to the wrecks and loss of life on our railways to find out how this rule is observed by the very organizations which are now privileged to claim rest, and urge the eight-hour day to become legal. Capitalism demands men who will set aside all law, whether natural or moral, and the workers are helpless to resist the pressure.

Time and space will fail us to minutely examine the sixteen planks of this platform, so we shall selct only a few for consideration at the present time.

"Government inspection of all industries" we find comes next. This has been a strong point of the Ontario government, and one in which Friend Smith and his trades union associates are in perfect harmony with the action of the government. Having appointed at the recommendation of the leaders of labor certain well qualified members out of their ranks to fill the positions of government inspectors, there is naturally no friction caused by their action in the performance of the duties of their office. But child labor increases all the same, as the aforementioned educational statistics prove, and so far as prosecutions against employers for violation of the labor laws go, such a thing is almost unknown. One would almost think from the lack of complaint along those lines that no child labor existed in the province, and that the employers of labor could put to shame the most perfect saint in their observance of the law.

Plank 5 is, however, the central gem of all the collection. It demands "a minimum living wage based on local conditions." The bashful modesty of this plank is sufficient to make the most sober capitalist smile, and one cannot help agreeing with the opinion of Mr. Darrow, of Coal-Strike Commission fame, in his celebrated Chicago speech, when he speaks of the main aim of trades unions being the raising of wages, and this he designated a delusion and a snare on the ground that a rise in wages is almost always followed by a rise in the price of commodities. Wages based on local conditions might at certain times not be quite so intolerable, but the wage must be only a minimum living wage. What an encouraging prospect for the worker to have set before him, a minimum living wage.

How careful of Brother Capital those sympathetic leaders of labor are; they consider it out of place to teach their followers to demand more than a living. The doctrine that the worker is entitled to the full product of his labor would be subversive of the rule of the labor fakir, and destructive to the interest of the capitalist. No such manly hope must ever inspire the bosom of the pure and simple union men; it savors too much of revolution and none of wage slavery, and so would be dangerous for the rank and file of unionism. It is small wonder that Kipling deplores the decadence of the imperial race in the home of pure and simple trades unionism. Is it possible to rear manhood on such craven perpetual wage slavery teachings as are involved in a minimum wage, being sufficient reward for labor? Those teachings may be good enough for slaves, but with men imbued with proper aspirations, never!

Considerable importance is devoted to public ownership of franchises, but not a whisper what the word public means. Canada now has a government owned railroad, and no better conditions for the worker is furnished than on other roads, and if the principle of such ownership were extended to other concerns no better results would follow for labor. As far as the meaning of the word public is concerned in the minds of the members of this Congress, it means government ownership, and government ownership means capitalist ownership.

Then there is a plank dealing with taxation, as if taxation on industries or other property were a matter of moment to the worker. While wages remain as the only portion of the worker it is folly and waste of time for him to consider the matter of taxation.

Then comes the plank dealing with the precious union label, but since the split in last year's Congress there is a difference of opinion as to what a genuine union label is in Canada. Labels formerly upheld as a badge of good wages and fair conditions, are now denounced as scab emblems, and the public are at sea when they seek to aid labor along this line. The main use which labels seem to be called for is in connection with capitalist political campaigns, where all literature must bear the union label. This goes to prove that at such times the pure and simple fakir makes good money out of its sale and also out of the sale of his dupes, which he periodically sells into capitalist wage slavery.

There is also a wailing plank demanding the abolition of women and child labor. As if it were possible under capitalism to abolish this evil! While capitalism remains women and children will be enslaved, and not until the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth shall be established will they be emancipated and this blot on our civilization removed.

In conclusion a word or two regarding the referendum referred to in this platform as of such vital importance. It should be a sufficient lesson for any sane people to cease clamoring for beneficial legislation for the people under capitalism, when they reflect on the treatment accorded the referendum on the restriction of the liquor traffic in the province of Ontario. By an overwhelming majority the law was carried to restrict the sale of liquor, but the Ross government coolly shelved the question and will let the people reflect at their leisure on the folly of wasting their time on such efforts when not in accord with the mind of capitalism.

This internecine strife existing at present in the ranks of trades unionism in Canada is but the first faint echoes of the coming storm that shall shatter the fabric of pure and simple unionism in the land. The distrust of the rank and file in their leaders is becoming a matter of serious trouble to the fakir and the day of full exposure is coming dangerously near.

The fate of Ralph Smith, M. P., is a foretaste of what is in store for his successors and colleagues in the ranks of labor. But more anon, enough for the present.

D. Ross.

London, Ont.

BEBEL'S ARTICLES REFUSED.

Social Democratic Organ Declines to Print Paper On Vice-Presidency Question.

Berlin, Sept. 7.—Herr Bebel's articles on the vice-presidency of the Reichstag, which he is opposed to the Social Democratic Party accepting, have been declined by the editors of the Vorwaerts, and therefore he has been obliged to have them printed in less important Social Democratic papers, as the Vorwaerts is owned collectively and controlled by a committee designated by the party organization. It is taken to mean that leaders like Herr Bernstein, who differ with Bebel, have obtained the upper hand.

Workingmen's Mutual Sick and Benevolent Society meets every first and third Wednesday at 501 East Eighty-second street

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.

REMEMBER
"MOZLE"
CIGARETTES

Antisemitism, Its History and Causes
By BERNARD LAZARE.

This book, which was widely noticed in France, is a scholarly and, at the same time, an attractive presentation of the status of Israel among nations, from the beginning of the Christian era down to our own days. The author does not allow the bias of one attached by blood to the persecuted race to creep into his treatment of the subject, which he considers throughout as a problem in sociology.

An elegant volume of 385 pages, cloth, gilt top, Price $2.00.

The International Library Publishing Co., 23 Duane St., New York.

WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM

By AUGUST BEBEL

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty-Third Edition

By DANIEL DE LEON

Copyright, 1903, by the NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

PART II.

WOMAN IN THE PRESENT—Continued.

Women are pressing even further, though as yet only in a minority, and only a fraction of these with clear aims. They aspire to measure their power with men, not on the industrial field alone; they aspire not only after a freer and more independent position in the family; they also aspire at turning their mental faculties to the higher walks of life. The favorite objection raised against them is that they are not fit for such pursuits, not being intended therefor by Nature. The question of engaging in the higher professional occupations concerns at present only a small number of women in modern society; it is, however, important in point of principle. The large majority of men believe in all seriousness that, mentally as well, woman must ever remain subordinate to them, and, hence, has no right to equality. They are, accordingly, the most determined opponents of woman's aspirations.

The self-same men, who raise no objection whatever to the employment of woman in occupations, many of which are very exhausting, often dangerous, threaten the impairment of her feminine physique and violently compel her to sin against her duties as a mother,—these self-same men would exclude her from pursuits in which these obstacles and dangers are much slighter, and which are much better suited to her delicate frame.

Among the learned men, who in Germany want to hear nothing of the admission of women to the higher studies, or who will yield only a qualified assent, and express themselves publicly on the subject are Prof. L. Bischoff, Dr. Ludwig Hirt, Prof. H. Sybel, L. von Buerenbach, Dr. E. Reich, and many others. Notedly has the livelier agitation, recently set on foot, for the admission of women to the Universities, incited a strong opposition against the plan in Germany. The opposition is mainly directed against woman's qualifications for the study of medicine. Among the opponents are found Pochhammer, Fehling, S. Binder, Waldeyer, Hegar, etc. Von Buerenbach is of the opinion that both the admission to and the fitness of woman for science can be disposed of with the argument that, until now, no genius has arisen among woman, and hence woman is manifestly unfit for philosophic studies. It seems the world has had quite enough of its male philosophers: it can, without injury to itself, well afford to dispense with female. Neither does the objection that the female sex has never yet produced a genius seem to us either to hold water, or to have the weight of a demonstration. Geniuses do not drop down from the skies; they must have opportunity to form and mature. This opportunity woman has lacked until now, as amply shown by our short historic sketch. For thousands of years she has been oppressed, and she has been deprived or stunted in the opportunity and possibility to unfold her mental faculties. It is as false to reason that the female sex is bereft of genius, by denying all spark of genius to the tolerably large number of great women, as it would be to maintain that there were no geniuses among the male sex other than the few who are considered such. Every village schoolmaster knows what a mass of aptitudes among his pupils never reach full growth, because the possibilities for their development are absent. Aye, there is not one, who, in his walk through life, has not become acquainted, some with more, others with fewer persons of whom it had to be said that, had they been able to mature under more favorable circumstances, they would have been ornaments to society, and men of genius. Unquestionably the number of men of talent and of genius is by far larger among the male sex than those that, until now, have been able to reveal themselves: social conditions did not allow the others to develop. Precisely so with the faculties of the female sex, a sex that for centuries has been held under, hampered and crippled, far worse than any other subject beings. We have absolutely no measure to-day by which to gauge the fullness of mental powers and faculties that will develop among men and women so soon as they shall be able to unfold amid natural conditions.

It is with mankind as in the vegetable kingdom. Millions of valuable seeds never reach development because the ground on which they fall is unfavorable, or is taken up by weeds that rob the young and better plant of air, light and nourishment. The same laws of Nature hold good in human life. If a gardener or planter sought to maintain with regard to a given plant that it could not grow, although he made no trial, perhaps even hindered its growth by wrong treatment, such a man would be pronounced a fool by all his intelligent neighbors. Nor would he fare any better if he declined to cross one of his female domestic animal with a male of higher breed, to the end of producing a better animal.

There is no peasant in Germany to-day so ignorant as not to understand the advantage of such treatment of his trees or animals—provided always his means allow him to introduce the better method. Only with regard to human beings do even men of learning deny the force of that which with regard to all other matters, they consider an established law. And yet every one, even without being a naturalist, can make instructive observations in life. Whence comes it that the children of peasants differ from city children? It comes from the difference in their conditions of life and education.

The one-sidedness, inherent in the education for one calling, stamps man with a peculiar character. A clergyman or a schoolmaster is generally and easily recognized by his carriage and mien; likewise an officer, even when in civilian dress. A shoe maker is easily told from a tailor, a joiner from a locksmith. Twin brothers, who closely resembled each other in youth, show in later years marked differences if their occupations are different, if one had hard manual work, for instance, as a smith, the other the study of philosophy for his duty. Heredity, on one side, adaptation on the other, play in the development of man, as well as of animals, a decisive *role*. Indeed, man is the most bending and pliable of all creatures. A few years of changed life and occupation often suffice to make quite a different being out of the same man. Nowhere does rapid external change show itself more strikingly than when a person is transferred from poor and reduced to materially improved circumstances. It is in his mental make-up that such a person will be least able to deny his antecedents, but that is due to the circumstance that, with most of such people, after they have reached a certain age, the desire for intellectual improvement is rarely felt; neither do they need it. Such an upstart rarely suffers under this defect. In our days, that look to money and material means, people are far readier to bow *before the man with a large purse, than before a man of knowledge and great intellectual gifts, especially if he has the misfortune of being poor and rankless.* Instances of this sort are furnished every day. The worship of the golden calf stood in no age higher than in this,—whence it comes that we are living "in the best possible world."

The strongest evidence of the effect exercised upon man by radically different conditions of life is furnished in our several industrial centers. In these centers employer and employe present externally such a contrast as if they belonged to different races. Although accustomed to the contrast, it struck us almost with the shock of a surprise on the occasion of a campaign mass meeting, that we addressed in the winter of 1877 in an industrial town of the Erzgebirge region. The meeting, at which a debate was to be held between a liberal professor and ourselves, was so arranged that both sides were equally represented. The front part of the hall was taken by our opponents,—almost without exception, healthy, strong, often large figures; in the rear of the hall and in the galleries stood workingmen and small tradesmen, nine-tenths of the former weavers,—mostly short, thin, shallow-chested, pale-faced figures, with whom worry and want looked out at every pore. One set represented the full-stomached virtue and solvent morality of bourgeois society; the other set, the working bees and beasts of burden, on the product of whose labor the gentlemen made so fine an appearance. *Let both be placed for one generation under equally favorable conditions, and the contrast will vanish with most; it certainly is blotted out in their descendants.*

It is also evident that, in general, it is harder to determine the social standing of women than of men. Women adapt themselves more readily to new conditions; they acquire higher manners more quickly. Their power of accommodation is greater than that of more clumsy man.

What to a plant are good soil, light and air, are to man healthy social conditions, that allow him to unfold his powers. The well known saying: "Man is what he eats," expresses the same thought, although somewhat one-sidedly: The question is not merely what man eats: it embraces his whole social posture, the social atmosphere in which he moves, that promotes or stunts his physical and mental development, that affects, favorably or unfavorably, his sense of feeling, of thought, and of action. Every day we see people, situated in favorable material conditions, going physically and morally to wreck, simply because, beyond the narrower sphere of their own domestic or personal surroundings, unfavorable circumstances of a social nature operate upon them, and gain such overpowering ascendency that they switch them on wrong tracks. The general conditions under which a man lives are even of far greater importance than those of the home and the family. If the conditions for social development are equal to both sexes, if to neither there stand any obstacles in the way, and if the social state of society is a healthy one, *then woman also will rise to a point of perfection in her being, such as we can have no full conception of, such conditions having hitherto been absent in the history of the development of the race.* That which some women are in the meantime achieving, leaves no doubt upon this head: these rise as high above the mass of their own sex as the male geniuses do above the mass of theirs. Measured with the scale usually applied to Princes, women have, on an average, displayed greater talent than men in the ruling of States. As illustrations, let Isabella and Blanche of Castile be quoted; Elizabeth of Hungary; Catharine Sforza, the Duchess of Milan and Imola; Elizabeth of England; Catharine of Russia; Maria Theresa, etc. Resting upon the fact that, in all races and all parts of the world, women have ruled with marked ability, even over the wildest and most turbulent hordes, Burbach makes the statement that, *in all probability, women are fitter for politics than men.*[*] For the rest, many a great man in history would shrink considerably, were it only known what he owes to himself, and what to others. Count Mirabeau, for instance, is described by German historians, von Sybel among them, as one of the greatest lights of the French Revolution: and now research has revealed the fact that this light was indebted for the concept of almost all of his speeches to the ready help of certain scholars, who worked for him in secret, and whom he understood to utilize. On the other hand, apparitions like those of a Sappho, a Diotima of the days of Socrates, a Hypatia of Alexander, a Madame Roland, Madame de Stael, George Sand, etc., deserve the greatest respect, and eclipse many a male star. The effect of women as mothers of great men is also known. Woman has achieved all that was possible to her under the, to her, as a whole, most unfavorable circumstances; all of which justifies the best hopes for the future. As a matter of fact, only the second half of the nineteenth century began to smooth the way for the admission of women in large numbers to the race with men on various fields; and quite satisfactory are the results attained.

But suppose that, on an average, women are not as capable of higher development as men, that they cannot grow into geniuses and great philosophers, was this a criterion for men when, at least according to the letter of the law, they were placed on a footing of equality with "geniuses" and "philosophers?" The identical men of learning, who deny higher aptitudes to woman, are quite inclined to do the same to artisans and workingmen. When the nobility appeals to its "blue" blood and to its genealogical tree, these men of learning laugh in derision and shrug their shoulders; but as against the man of lower rank, they consider themselves an aristocracy, that owes what it is, not to more favorable conditions of life, but to its own talent alone. The same men who, on one field, are among the freest from prejudice, and who hold him lightly who does not think as liberally as themselves, are, on another field,—the moment the interests of their rank and class, or their vanity and self-esteem are concerned—found narrow to the point of stupidity, and hostile to the point of fanaticism. The men of the upper classes look down upon the lower; and so does almost the whole sex upon woman. The majority of men see in woman only an article of profit and pleasure; to acknowledge her an equal runs against the grain of their prejudices:—woman must be humble and modest; she must confine herself exclusively to the house and leave all else to the men, the "lords of creation," as their domain: woman must, to the utmost, bridle her own thoughts and inclinations, and quietly accept what her Providence on earth—father or husband—decrees. The nearer she approaches this standard, all the more is she praised as "sensible, modest and virtuous," even though, as the result of such constraint, she break down under the burden of physical and moral suffering. What absurdity is it not to speak of the "equality of all" and yet seek to keep one-half of the human race outside of the pale!

Woman has the same right as man to unfold her faculties and to the free exercise of the same: she is human as well as he: like him, she should be free to dispose of herself as her own master. The accident of being born a woman, makes no difference. To exclude woman from equality on the ground that she was born female and not male—an accident for which man is as little responsible as she—is as inequitable, as would be to make rights and privileges dependent upon the accident of religion or political bias; and as senseless as that two human beings must look upon each other as enemies on the ground that the accident of birth makes them of different stock and nationality. Such views are unworthy of a truly free being. The progress of humanity lies in removing everything that holds one being, one class, one sex, in dependence and in subjection to another. *No inequality is justified other than that which Nature itself establishes in the differences between one individual and another, and for the fulfillment of the purpose of Nature. The natural boundaries no sex can overstep: it would thereby destroy its own natural purpose.*

The adversaries of full equality for woman play as their trump card the claim that woman has a smaller brain than man, and that in other qualities, besides, she is behind man, hence her permanent inferiority (subordination) is demonstrated. It is certain that man and woman are beings of different sexes; that they are furnished with different organs, corresponding to the sex purpose of each; and that, owing to the functions that each sex must fill to accomplish the purpose of Nature, there are a series of other differences in their physiologic and psychic conditions. These are facts that none can deny and none will deny; nevertheless, they justify no distinction in the social and political rights of man and woman. The human race, society, consists of both sexes; both are indispensable to its existence and progress. Even the greatest male genius was born of a mother, to whom frequently he is indebted for the best part of himself. By what right can woman be refused equality with man?

Based upon information furnished us by a medical friend, we shall here sketch with a few strokes the essential differences, that, according to leading authorities, manifest themselves in the physical and mental qualities of man and woman. The bodily size of man and woman stands, on an average, in the relation of 100 to 93.2. The bones of woman are shorter and thinner, the chest smaller, wider, deeper and flatter. Other differences depend directly upon the sex purpose. The muscles of woman are not as massive. The weight of the heart is 310 grains in man, 255 in woman.

The composition of the blood in man and woman is as follows: Water, man, 77.19; woman, 79.11. Solid matter, man, 22.10; woman, 20.90. Blood corpuscles, man, 14.10; women, 12.79. Number of blood corpuscles in a cubic millimeter of blood, man, 4½ to 5 millions; woman, 4 to 4½ millions. According to Meynert, the weight of the brain of man is from 1,018 to 1,925 grams; of woman, from 820 to 1,565; or in the relation of 100 to 90.93. LeBon and Bischoff agree that, while weight of brain corresponds with size of body, nevertheless short people have relatively larger brains. With woman, the smaller size of the heart, the narrower system of blood vessels and probably also the larger quantity of blood, has a lower degree of nourishment for its effect.[10] That, however, the larger skulls of larger persons, coupled with the quantitative changes occasioned by the size of the skull promote the vigor of the several sections of the brain is a matter that *cannot be asserted.*[11]

Of 107 mentally healthy men and 148 women of the ages of 20 to 59, the weight of the brain per thousand was:

Sex.	Medulla Oblongata.	Cerebellum.	Pons.	Average Length in Centimeters.
Men	790	107.5	102	166.5
Women	787	110.0	103	156.0

The absolute and relative excess in the weight of the cerrebellum of woman has an enormous significance. With animals that run immediately upon birth, the cerebellum is much more powerfully developed than with animals that are born blind, are helpless, and that learn to walk with difficulty. Acordingly, and in consequence of its connection with the cerebrum, subcortical center and the spinal cord, the cerebellum is a station of the muscular and of the chief nervous system, by means of both of which qualities we keep our equilibrium. The more massive cerebellum with woman, together with the comparative shortness and tenderness of her bones, explains her comparative quickness and easiness of motion, her quicker and higher co-ordination of the muscles for their functions, and her knack of quickly sizing up a situation, and finding her way in the midst of a confusion of associations. Woman is furthermore aided in the latter faculty through the greater excitability of her cerebral cortex. Meynert says:—

1. All structural anomalies associated with anaemia of the blood—including also a small heart and narrow arteries—should be considered as subject structural defects. Upon this depends not only the ready exhaustibility of the cortex, but also the phenomena of irritability, named by Meynert, localized irritable weakness.

2. The branches of blood vessels, supplying the subcortical centers from the base, are short, thick, straight, palisade-like, while those on the surface of the brain, supplying the cortex, run in long tortuous lines. And it is because of that, since with the increased length of the blood vessels the resistance to the propulsive force of the heart is increased, that the subcortical centers, the moment fatigue supervenes, are better supplied with blood than the cortex, they are less readily fatigued than the more readily exhaustible cerebrum.

3. Because of this and because of the more watery character of woman's blood and great extent of subcortical centers in woman in comparison with cerebrum, the physical equilibrium of women is more unstable than of man.

4. All nerves (except the optic and olfactory, which spread out directly in the cortex, save some of their filaments terminating in the subcortical centers) terminate in the subcortical center; the cortex of the cerebrum acts as a checking organ for the subcortical center; as the cerebral cortex in woman, as already stated, is at a disadvantage not only from the anatomical standpoint, but also in the quality of its blood supply, woman is not only more easily fatigued, but also more readily excitable (irritable, nervous).

These facts explain, on the one hand, what is called the superior endowment of woman, and, on the other, her inclination to sudden changes of opinion, as well as to hallucinations and illusions. This state of unstable equilibrium between the *dura mater* and the *pons* becomes particularly normal during menstruation, pregnancy, lying-in, and at her climacteric. As a result of her physical organization, woman is more inclined to melancholy than man, and likewise is the inclination to mental derangement stronger with her; on the other hand, the male sex excels her in the number of cases of megalomania.

Such, in substance, is the information furnished us by the authority whom we have been quoting.

As a matter of course, in so far as the cited differences depend upon the nature of the sex-distinctions, they can not be changed; in how far these differences in the make-up of the blood and the brain may be modified by a change of life (nourishment, mental and physical gymnastics, occupation, etc.) is a matter that, for the present, lies beyond all accurate calculation. But this seems certain: *modern woman differs more markedly from man than primitive woman, or than the women of backward peoples, and the circumstance is easily explained by the social development that the last* 1,000 *or* 1,500 *years forced upon woman among the nations of civilization.*

According to Lombroso and Ferrero, the mean capacity of the female skull, the male skull being assumed at 1,000, is as follows:—

Negro	984	Slav	903
Australian	967	Gipsy	875
Hindoo	944	Chinese	870
Italian	921	German	838—897
Hollander	919 (Tiedemann)	Englishman	860
Hollander	883 (Davis)	Parisian	858

The contradictory findings for Hollanders and Germans show that the measurements were made on very different quantitative and qualitative materials, and, consequently, are not absolutely reliable. One thing, however, is evident from the figures: Negro, Australian and Hindoo women have a considerably larger brain capacity than their German, English and Parisian sisters, and yet the latter are all more intelligent. The comparisons established in the weight of the brain of deceased men of note, reveal similar contradictions and peculiarities. According to Prof. Reclam, the brain of the naturalist Cuvier weighed 1,861 grams, of Byron 1,807, of the mathematician Dirichlet 1,520, of the celebrated mathematician Gauss 1,492, of the philologist Hermann 1,358, of the scientist Hausmann 1,226. The last of these had a brain below the average weight of that of women, which, according to Bischoff, weighs 1,250 grams. But a special irony of fate wills it that the brain of Prof. Bischoff himsel, who died a few years ago in St. Petersburg, weighed only 1,245 grams, and Bischoff it was who most obstinately grounded his claim of woman's inferiority on the fact that woman, on the average, had 100 grams less brain than man. The brain of Gambetta also weighed considerably below the average female brain, it weighed only 1,180 grams, and Dante, too, is said to have had a brain below the average weight for men. Figures of the same sort are found in Dr. Havelock Ellis' work. According thereto, an every day person, whose brain Bischoff weighed, had 2,222 grams; the poet Turgeniew 2,012; while the third heaviest brain on the list belonged to an idiot of the duchy of Hants. The brain of a common workingman, also examined by Bischoff, weighed 1,925 grams. The heaviest woman's brains weighed 1,742 and 1,580 grams, two of which were of insane women.

The conclusion is, accordingly, justified that as little as size of body justifies inferences as to strength of body, so little does the weight of the brain-mass warrant inferences as to mental powers. There are very small animals (ants, bees) that, in point of intelligence, greatly excel much larger ones (sheep, cows), just as men of large body are often found far behind others of smaller or unimposing stature. Accordingly, the important factor is not merely the quantity of brain matter, but *more especially the brain organization, and, not least of all, the exercise and use of the brain power.*

The brain, if it is to fully develop its powers, must be diligently exercised, the same as any other organ, and also correspondingly fed. Where this is not done, or where the training is turned into wrong channels, instead of the sections of the understanding being developed, those are developed in which imagination has its seat. In such cases, *not only is the organ stunted, but even crippled. One section is developed at the expense of another.*

No one, approximately familiar with the history of the development of woman, will deny that, for thousands of years, woman has been and continues to be sinned against in that direction. When Prof. Bischoff objects that woman could have trained her brain and intelligence as well as man did, he reveals unpardonable and unheard of ignorance on the subject. The sketch, drawn in this work, of the position of woman in the course of the progress of civilization, explains fully how the thousands of years of continued male supremacy over woman are mainly responsible for the great differences in the mental and physical development of the two sexes.

Our naturalists should recognize that the laws of their science are applicable to man also, and to his evolution. The laws of evolution, of heredity, of adaptation, hold good with human beings as with all other creatures of nature. Seeing that man is no exception in nature, the law of evolution must be applied to him also: forthwith light is shed upon what otherwise remains confused and dark, and, as such, becomes the fit subject for scientific mysticism, or mystic science.

The training of the brain took its course with the different sexes wholly in conformity with the difference in the education of the two—if such a term as "education" is at all allowable, with regard to woman in particular, during long stretches of the past, and the term "bringing up" is not the correcter. Physiologists are agreed that the organs of thought are located in the front part of the brain, and those especially of feeling and sentiment are to be looked for in the middle of the head. With man the front, with woman the middle of the head is more developed. *The ideal of beauty, male and female, shaped itself accordingly.* According to the Greek ideal, which is standard to this day, *woman has a narrow, man a high and, particularly, broad forehead,*—and this ideal an expression of their own degradation, is so stamped on their minds, that our women bewail a forehead that exceeds the average, as a deformity in their appearance, and seek to improve nature by art, drawing their hair over the sinning forehead, to make it look lower.

In a polemic in Nos. 39 and 40 of the "Sozialdemokrat" for 1890, which appeared in London, Sophie Nadejde had two articles in which she sought to refute the charges concerning the great inferiority of woman. She says therein that Broca, a well known Parisian physiologist, measured the cubic contents of 115 skulls from the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and got an average of 1,426 cubic centimeters. The measurements of 125 skulls from the eighteen century gave, however, an average of 1,462 cubic centimeters. According to this, the conclusion would be that, in the course of a few centuries, the brain had grown considerably. A measurement by Broca of skulls from the Stone Age resulted, however, in an average of 1,606 cubic centimeters for the skulls of men, and 1,581 for the skulls of women,—accordingly, both considerably larger than those of the eleventh, twelfth and eighteenth centuries. Mrs. Nadejde concluded therefrom that Herbert Spencer was right when he claimed in his physiology that brain weight depended upon the amount of motion and the variety of motions.

The lady furthermore emphasized the point that it depends a deal less on the brain-mass than on the proportion in the two sexes of the brain-weight to the weight of the body. Proceeding from these premises, it appeared that *the female brain was heavier than the male.* The argument on this head, Mrs. Nadejde presents in these words:

"Let us compare the average weights of the bodies, and let us take, as the difference between man and woman only 8 kilograms, although many naturalists, among them Gay, whom Delaunay quotes, takes 11 kilograms. According to the average weights of 9,157 American soldiers: 64.4 kilograms (average weight of the male body): 56 kilogrames (average weight of the female body)=1.141 or 1.14, i. e., the average weight of woman being taken as 100, that of man is represented by 114. According to the average weights of 12,740 Bavarians: 65.5 kilograms (average for males): 57.5 (average for females = 1.139 or 1.14 as above. Assuming the average weight of women as 100, that of man is found to be 114. Acording to the average weights of 617 Englishmen, 68.8 (average for males): 60.8 (average for females) = 1.131, or 1.13; the average weight of woman being assumed as 100, that of man is found to be 113.[12]

"Acordingly, it appears that, under otherwise equal conditions, women have ¼ per cent. of brain-mass in excess of men. That is to say, for every 100 grams of female brain-mass, men should have 113 or 114 grams; in reality, however, they only have from 110 to 112 grams. The fact can be put still more plastically: According to this calculation, *the male brain falls short 25 to 51 grams of brain-mass.*[13]

"But L. Manouvrier proves more. He says:[14] 'The influence of the weight of the body strikes the eye when we note the figures among the vertebrates. The influence is equally manifest with man, and it is a wonder how so many naturalists have not yet recognized this truth, even after it was illustrated and treated by others.

"'There are a number of facts that prove the influence of the size of the body upon the weight of the brain. The lower races and of high stature, not only have a larger average weight of brain than the European, but also is the number of large brains greater with them. We must not imagine that the intelligence of a race is determined by the number of large brains: the Patagonians, Polynesians and Indians of North America (and according to the figures given above the people of the Stone Age may be added) greatly surpass us Parisians and all races of Europe, not only in the number of large brains, but also in the large average capacity of the skull.

"'The influence of the weight of the body upon the size of the brain is confirmed by the fact that the small skull capacities are found among races of slight stature, like the Bushmen, the Andamans, and the Hindoo pariahs.'

"All scientists who have treated the brain question in a really scientific manner, have expressed themselves with greatest caution on the difference shown by the two sexes. Other writers, on the contrary, especially during the last years, have treated the question with such levity, that it has been compromised in the public esteem. If there be any intellectual difference between man and woman, it must, at any rate, be very slight, a physiologist like Stuart Mill having declared that he failed to find the difference. Size of body, strength of muscle, mass—all of these present decided differences. Due to these differences woman has been termed the defective sex; and authors who were not able to understand these manifest differences, presumed to establish a physiologic difference: to solve a much more difficult and complex question; they raised their voices in praise of their own sex!

"It follows that the difference between the sexes in point of weight of brain and capacity of skull, considered scientifically, can not be scored to the disadvantage of woman. All the facts point to the conclusion that the difference depends upon the weight of the body. There is no anatomical reason to represent woman as a backward and, in point of intelligence, subordinate being, compared with man. I shall presently prove this.

"The proportion between the weight of the brain and the height of the body is smaller with the female than with the male sex.[15] But the fact is easily explained. The height of the body does not actually express the development, or, rather, the weight of the body.

"But when we compare the proportion of the brain-weights we find that women have more brain than men, in childhood as well as throughout life. The difference is not great, but it would be much more considerable, if we did not include in the weight of the body the fat, which is present in much larger quantity with women, and which, as an inert (inactive) mass, has no influence whatever upon the weight of the brain."

Later, in 1883, L. Manouvrier published in the seventh number of the "Revue Scientifique" the following results of his investigations:—

"If we designate with 100 each the weight of the brain, thighbone, skull, and lower jawbone, we find the following weights for woman:—

Brain	88.9
Skull	85.8
Lower jawbone	78.7
Thighbone	62.5

"It is, furthermore, an established fact that the weight of the skeleton (without skull) differs as with the thighbone. Hence we may compare the weight of the brain with that of the thighbone. It follows from the figures given above, that women have, relatively, 26.4 per cent. more brain-mass.

To be Continued.

The publication of "Woman Under Socialism" began on Sunday, May 24, in The Sunday People, and in The Weekly People of May 30. It will appear in serial form in The Sunday and Weekly until completed, when it will be published in book form.

---

[*] "Husband and Wife," Dr. Havelock Ellis.

[10] Possibly the opposite is the case. We repeat what we explained above more extensively, that it is a widely diffused fact that women and girls nourish themselves worse and are worse nourished than men and boys. There was a time when the fashion prevailed for woman to eat as little as possible; she was to have as "etherial" an appearance as possible; the conception of beauty in our upper class, even to-day, is to the effect that it is "vulgar" if a young girl or young woman have a blooming complexion, red cheeks and a vigorous frame. It is also known, that with numberless women, under otherwise equal social conditions with men, the food is greatly inferior. Out of ignorance and acquired prejudices, women expect incredible things of themselves, and the men encourage them therein. Such neglect and maltreatment of physical nutrition must have the very worst consequences, if carried on through many generations by the very sex that, by reason of the heavy monthly losses of blood and of the expenditure of energies, required by pregnancy, child-birth and nursing, has its physique heavily taxed.

[11] "Men of genius are, as a rule, of inferior size and massive brain. These are also the leading features of the child, and the general facial expression as well as the temperament of such men recall the child."—Dr. Havelock Ellis, "Husband and Wife."

[12] The corporal weights are taken from Taupinard's "Anthropologie."

[13] If, with the authority quoted by Delaunay, we assume 11 kilograms as the difference in weight between men and women, we would have found 35 to 70 grams.

[14] L. Manouvrier, "Revue Scientifique," No. 23, June 3, 1882.

[15] Quatrefages found the proportion to be slightly larger with woman than with men. Thurman found the reverse, just as L. Manouvrier.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Bundle rates; Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, ¾ cent a copy; 500 or more, ½ cent a copy.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned, if so desired, and stamps are enclosed.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
IN 1902	**53,617**

PARTY TACTICS.

On the 2d of November, 1894, August Bebel, the leading spirit of the Socialist movement in Germany, delivered an address in Berlin wherein he gave an account of the stormy convention of his party, held shortly before in Frankfurt. The speech concerns almost wholly party tactics. This may seem at first blush to render it uninteresting outside of Germany. And yet not so. Party tactics are, in a movement like the Socialist, as international as its economics. Moreover, in the light of recent events in Europe, and of others in this country, this speech, pronounced about nine years ago, acquires special importance. For this reason it is here reproduced:

"It cannot be denied that since the party's existence there were, I shall not say two hostile, but two parallel running currents. The one was called radical, the other moderate. More than once did the two run foul of each other, extensive explanations of their respective policies took place, but in each case reconciliation followed. Now, however, it is not to be denied that in the course of the last years many elements have entered the party that must be designated as 'moderate.' During the last years we have increased considerably in quantity, but—I state it frankly—we have not improved in quality. (Hear! Hear!)

"It has come so far that elements take part in the deciding of party matters, who do not even possess a clear idea of what the party wants or what Socialism is.

"It is from these very circumstances that I derived the unfavorable impressions which I carried away from our last party convention in Frankfurt. I shall say, frankly, that impression was at times so strong that I decided to take no office in the management of the party. I argued, as things are going on, we shall have no end of conflicts, and I desire to keep my hands free. I shall not conceal the fact that, in my opinion, the party is being watered; that it is being switched on the tracks of opportunism; that the class struggle is being lost sight of, and that the result of it all is a tendency to deal and bargain with all manner of bourgeoise reform thought. If my impressions are founded on facts, then this tendency should be combated with full force. Not until several of my friends had earnestly urged me to reconsider my decision did I consent to retain my place in the party executive, but I cannot guarantee how long I shall remain there.

"That which from the start of the convention made upon me a disagreeable impression was the large number of propositions which revealed, at least partly, that a number of comrades impute to us things that are no part of Socialism, and all of which would have received short shift from a party convention that was aware of its mission.

"The worst impression of all was produced upon me by the debate on the party dissensions in Baden. Whoever has followed our development will notice that it is the contingent from South Germany in our party that generally deserves the name of 'moderate.' Far is it from me to blame our South German comrades for this. What it behooves us to do, in accordance with our methods of going to the root of things, is to inquire whence it comes that such a phenomenon manifests itself—a phenomenon which I am constrained to consider fatal to our party. The reason why in South Germany the influence of the 'moderates' is even stronger is to be found in the fact that there the middle class is stepping into our party in increasing numbers. The middle class looks upon Socialism from a viewpoint wholly different from that of the purely proletarian element. Again, in South Germany the middle class is very strongly represented, for the simple reason that in South Germany capitalism has not developed to the point that it has in North Germany. As a matter of course, this middle class exercises there a strong influence upon our party, and will become an even greater hindrance to its development. How great the danger is we are aware of since the convention at Erfurt, where, through Volmar's speech, it became clear to us the degree to which the middle class had influenced our comrades there. But in North Germany also this spirit is gaining strength; first, because certain elements in our party have been compelled into the category of middle class men, seeing they were becoming victims to their own convictions; secondly, because NOT A FEW OF OUR AGITATORS MUST BE TAKEN FROM A CLASS THAT ENJOYS RELATIVE INDEPENDENCE. Such social positions easily blur the purity of proletarian principles. There is a third reason for this: A large number of comrades who hold leading positions in the party are, despite their sense of duty, unable to post themselves upon all the burning questions of the day. Their means and their time deprive them of the requisite time for further education. Nevertheless, the present dimensions of the party render it a matter of the very highest importance that the spokesmen of the party be chosen from among those only who know exactly what the Socialist Labor Party is after.

"Thirty years ago every Socialist in Germany could be considered a paragon of knowledge as against our adversaries. Whoever in those days had made himself familiar with the works of Lasalle and had some oratorical powers could stand up before any mass meeting, quite certain that he could floor his adversary. To-day, however, these oratorical encounters are not the principal work before us. To-day the battle rages with all the greater intensity in the domain of the press; it is carried on by journals, pamphlets, leaflets and such literary productions. In order to be now able to assert our cause with the requisite sharpness and vigor, our agitators of to-day must be much better equipped than they were thirty years ago. It should be kept in mind that in this interval our adversaries have not lain idle. Many are the persons among the capitalists who are devoting much attention to statistics, political economy and sociology. Our adversaries have at their disposal a large scientific quarry from which to draw; their equipment is to-day far superior to what it was formerly. Under these circumstances it is the paty's duty to render these scientific treasures accessible to our agitators. Nevertheless, I fear me that, as things seem to be going, such work would be left unused.

"This leads me to another point. It is on the part of many AN UNFORTUNATE DESIRE NOT TO EXPLAIN OUR THEORIES AND TO ENLIGHTEN OUR PEOPLE WITH SERIOUS AND EARNEST PROPAGANDA, BUT TO GAIN RECRUITS AT ANY PRICE. (Hear! Hear!) To gain this point concessions are made in all directions, and pure proletarian character of the party is blurred, and not infrequently the class struggle itself is laid away. (Hear! Hear!) By these means large accessions are gained for the party, but these remain far from Socialism; they do not promote, they only retard our work. (Hear! Hear!) I say openly I prefer by far a small number of class-conscious comrades, who are clear upon what they want, than a large number of followers who do not know what they want, nor what the purposes of the party are."

It matters not that the conditions in Germany compelled and compels the Socialist forces to turn from the direct forthright. On the contrary. The circumstance adds value to Bebel's warning in a country such as this where no such compelling forces exist, and where a turning from the direct forthright can only be artificial and for corrupt purposes.

Every sentence in that address should be carefully studied. Besides serving as guidance here, it will help to understand events that are approaching in Germany.

GOV. ODELL ON TRUSTS.

During the last week of August, Gov. Odell delivered a speech at the Washington County fair, in defense of trusts. True to his former career as a lobbyist of great corporations, and his position as the leading official representative of the leading capitalist state in the union, the Governor claimed that trusts were misrepresented; and that contrary to this misrepresentation, they are more conducive of economic good than harm to all classes. "Never before in the history of our country," he declared triumphantly, "has there been so much wealth, so great prosperity, and such general contentment."

The speech of the Chief Magistrate of the Empire State was both inopportune and opportune. It was inopportune in that it was delivered at a time when the country was stirred by the attack of the American Bar Association on trusts, and the publication of statistics showing an increase of suicides. Both of these events gave the Governor's statements a rub that took the gloss off of them and left their force very much impaired, if not totally destroyed: the attack of the American Bar Association showing beyond doubt that the trusts were beneficial to no class but that made up of their plutocratic owners; while the statistics on suicide demonstrated that so great is the absence of contentment in this country, that an ever increasing number of persons are impelled, through want and fear of want, to kill themselves in order that those dependent on them may be provided for by the insurance monies obtained through their self-imposed end. It was opportune in that it is just at such a time that a defense of the trusts is most needed. "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

There can be no doubt that, as Governor Odell declared, this country never before possessed so much wealth, so great prosperity. There can, likewise, be no doubt that, judging from the deep social unrest, topped off, as it is, with a ghastly and growing array of self-murders, that the country was never so far from being contented. Why is this so? Why is it that, with the increase of wealth and prosperity, there is not an increase of contentment?

The reason is not far to seek. The increased wealth and prosperity of the country are largely and mainly the possession and the boon of the plutocratic capitalist class. This class, through the ownership of the socially-operated capital of the country, is enabled to appropriate to itself the cream of the results of social labor, leaving to the middle and the working classes the skimmed and adulterated milk. And it will continue so to be until the capital of the country is social in its ownership as well as its operation: until capitalist expropriation gives way to Socialist co-operation.

THE NEW "LABOR DAY."

This year witnesses a new "labor day." In past years "labor day" was a day of parade in which a display of numbers was made under the auspices of the labor misleaders, for corrupt political purposes. This year "labor day" is a day of "vindication"—"vindication" of the corrupt co-operation of pure and simple unions, under the guidance of the same labor misleaders, and corporations bent on destroying their competitors. This year "labor day" is, in other words, a day in which a display of numbers is made for corrupt industrial purposes.

There is no essential difference between these two days: both conduce to the supremacy of the capitalist class; both establish the domination of capitalism by which labor is held in wage slavery. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that because such corrupt co-operation increases "union" wages from 10 to 50 per cent. it benefits labor, for it is also a factor in increasing prices and strikes, intensifying labor, reducing the age limit of employment, and setting the workers of one industry against another, while making no provision for the unorganized unemployed, who are bound, by the very force of circumstances, to labor for its destruction, a consummation that the development of machinery and the decline of "prosperity" is like to make possible. With plenty of unemployed the "unions" will be unable to control the labor end of the situation; while hard times will likely cause a scramble for orders that will cause some corporations and employers to break the compact and war with one another. The situation will then be reversed: the supply of idle labor and idle capital will exceed the demand necessary to set them both in operation. "Prosperity" is the main prop of Parksism.

There is only one thing that can be said in favor of the new "labor day," and that is, while the principle it "vindicates" enjoys favorable conditions it will hasten the destruction of middle-class competition, and the greater triumph of large industry. This is equivalent to saying that in so far as this principle enjoys favorable conditions, it will hasten the advent of Socialism: it will hasten the day when the social vs. the capitalist ownership of capital will be the issue that society must settle, if it is to emerge safely from the chaotic, anarchistic conditions now prevalent. With capital social the interests actuating society will also be social, whereas they are now the interests actuating the hold-up of highway robbery. Socialism is the cure for the allied evils of Parksism and Capitalism.

R. G. Dun & Co. report 811 commercial failures in the United States in August, involving a total indebtedness of $10,787,782. In the corresponding month last year there were 840 failures, but the liabilities were only $8,068,525. An interesting feature of the Dun report deals with manufacturing failures. In August of this year they numbered 241 and involved $7,748,685, as against 213 last year, involving $2,762,180.

The figures on increased liabilities are in accord with those of July, which showed the same tendency. They will not prove encouraging to those who proclaim the country to be all right and Wall street all wrong.

Dun's index of prices shows that prices were higher on September 1 than they were on August 1 this year and September 1 last year. It doesn't show that wages were higher. That wouldn't be so easy.

THE "SUCCESS" REACTION.

The noisy gospel of success which has been so strenuously preached for the past few years is beginning to suffer a reaction. The pulpits, books, pamphlets, and periodicals galore, which have been devoted to the cult and which, in shops and offices young men have discussed and listened to, are beginning to undergo a diminution of influence. The reaction is due to the capitalist complaint that young men are neglecting the commonplace features of work, in looking for a chance to carry "a message to Garcia," or do some other dramatic thing that will lead to fame and fortune. The gradual awakening on the part of the young men that such chances are rare, and that capitalist life is prosaic drudgery, instead of dramatic achievement, is also responsible for the change noted.

"The American Banker" deplores the "propaganda of this glittering lore" and declares that "the man who is true to himself (this, of course, means true to his employers), faithful to the trust reposed in him, employing his resources to the fullest, is a successful man."

A bank clerk, in a recent conversation with a representative of The People, said: "I joined the American Institute, read the 'Bulletin,' and hoped, through these agencies to push myself ahead. I have just awakened to the fact that promotion in a bank is like promotion in the army: one has to wait for an official to die. Those waiting for such chances are out of all proportion to the opportunities. This unpalatable truth I did not learn in the literature of success. It abhors such truth."

These are some of the reasons for the reaction of the gospel of success. It will be noticed that capitalist employers find that the normal services of the steady man are better than the feverish enthusiasm of the man bitten by the success maggot. On the other hand, young, energetic men, who have spent time and money to achieve success, have found that, under capitalism, success is only for a few.

That the preaching of this gospel of success has not been without profit, Socialists cannot deny. The young man who goes through the experience of striving hard for that elusive thing called success, must realize, sooner or later, that not industry nor ability is the secret of it.

Wonderful are the biographic sketches that the literary hacks of the "Success" publications bring forth. Exceptional and striking incidents that may, or may not, have been experienced by the personages sketched are set forth in dramatic style. The successful man is a sort of wizard, not amenable to economic or any other kind of laws, who struts forth and just wills a great career, and, lo! he moves to its triumphant climax.

As the reaction shows, the success advocates have overdone it, as in the very nature of things capitalistic they had to do. Like a man taking opium the dose had to be increased. The men who emulated the successful men of the success literature and never made a mistake never took a drink, never missed a cue, never told a lie, never grew weary, and planned and plotted night and day, find that they invariably remain where they were, never mounting even one round of the ladder, on the top of which they had hoped to perch, as their ideals do.

These dupes are faintly realizing that without capital, and that with the division of labor prevailing under capitalism, they are bound to sell themselves in wage slavery; and that it is about as easy to lift themselves out of that condition as it is to lift themselves by their boot straps. When this realization becomes complete they will stop following the chimera of success, and become amenable to the teachings of Scientific Socialism, which declare that success is only possible for the working classes through their united and social action.

JOHN MITCHELL'S BOOK

John Mitchell has written a book on unionism. To judge from excerpts of the preface sent to the press, the book is not a remarkable one. It presents no new ideas. Seeking to reconcile the irreconcilable interests of capitalists and laborers, it is merely a sounding board to send forth once more the old and futile ideas of the pure and simple union "leader" in new form under new auspices.

That this is so can be judged from the following quotation from the excerpts mentioned:

"There is no necessary hostility between labor and capital. Neither can do without the other; each has evolved from the other. Capital is labor saved and materialized; the power to labor is in itself a form of capital. There is not even a necessary, fundamental antagonism between the laborer and the capitalist. Both are men, with the virtues and vices of men, and each wishes at times more than his fair share. Yet, broadly considered, the prosperity of one is the prosperity of the other."

Considering that, as the figures of wealth concentration show, prosperity is always the capitalist's, this reasoning is specious, and quite appropriate from one enjoying the patronage of the prosperity reapers. But let us consider this passage. It is as full of holes as the proverbial sieve.

Speaking of trade unions in the same excerpts, Mitchell says "They are for a class, because that class exists and has class interests, but the unions did not create and do not perpetuate the class or interests, and do not seek to evoke a class conflict."

How came these unions into being then, if they did not come as the result of the necessarily hostile relations of capitalists and laborers—as a result of conditions that force the workers to organize in order to protect themselves against the encroachments of capitalists? The very fact that unions reflect a class and class interests, which they did not create and do not desire to perpetuate, and that they do not seek to evoke a class conflict, but are nevertheless in one, show that they are necessarily hostile to capitalist interests, else they have no cause for existence.

The belief that capital and labor cannot do without one another is always advanced by the specious "labor leader" pleader of capitalism. It helps to make the capitalist appear indispensable. No sane man contends that labor can get along without capital, that is, the land, machinery, etc., that labor needs to produce wealth and sustain life. But many sane men contend that labor can get along without the capitalist, that is, the owner of the land, machinery, etc., which labor needs, but which the capitalist uses to exploit labor and to turn social necessity into private gain. The social character of modern production and distribution makes the capitalist class a useless class. With financial institutions providing capital socially created, with scientific and technical employees directing and superintending industry and commerce, the capitalist has become a sponge and a parasite, revelling in dissipation and debauchery. Society is no longer dependent on his "abstinence" and "executive ability" and can get along without him. Labor alone is indispensable to society.

Likewise is it plain that the claim that capital and labor have evolved from one another, is more specious "labor leader" pleading for capitalism. If it were possible for the capitalist to migrate to the moon, taking his capital with him, labor, possessing the necessary brain and brawn, could create the new capital needed to replace the old. As Abraham Lincoln well said, "Capital is only the fruit of labor, and would not have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

Mitchell's book is not likely to create a furore. It's author is rapidly becoming discredited. The working class preceives that his miners' "victory" is a fraud. Consequently, like Bryan's book, it may yet be bought from street hawkers for ten cents. Nevertheless, it serves a moral to adorn a tale, and that is that the pure and simple unionist leader is a capitalist leader, a friend and pleader of the class that lives by exploiting labor. In other words, it shows these men to be working class traitors.

The folowing item appears in the press of the country:

"Miners Wanted Badly in Arizona.

"The Eastern passenger agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway announces that the scarcity of miners and mine laborers in the vicinity of Prescott, Ariz., is becoming serious. At least 600 men can find steady employment there, and timbermen and machine men are paid $3.50 a day for eight hours' work underground."

Miners would do well to stay away from the West, or to investigate conditions before going there. Arizona was recently the scene of a large number of strikes to enforce the eight-hour day. Look before you leap.

Fifty workmen employed at the D. D. Le Favior Shoe Company's factory as pullers-over went on strike at Salem, Mass., because of the introduction of machinery. These workmen have yet to learn that the evils of machinery lie principally in its ownership, and that what is necessary is to transfer that ownership from the capitalist class to society. Under social ownership machinery will be a social blessing, increasing wealth and reducing the hours of labor in proportion to its development.

THE LESSON FROM ENGLAND.

England is a capitalist country abounding in opportunities for economic study. The pioneer in the introduction and development of modern production and distribution, England was, until surpassed by the United States at the beginning of the new century, the classic ground of capitalism. Even to-day England retains much of her former glory. Within her confines industrial evolution, early begun and long continued, has produced economic conditions that cannot fail to interest the working class everywhere, as those conditions accurately record the ultimate results of capitalist development on working class life.

What are the results of those time-settled conditions? Are they such as make for permenancy and progress in the material welfare of the working class? A report just issued by the labor department of the British Board of Trade gives answer in the negative.

According to this report, 793,000 working people employed in the mining, ship-building, and allied industries of England had their wages reduced £2,300,000 ($11,192,950) in 1902. There were also decreases in these figures in 1901, but in 1900 they increased.

The same report states that there were less wage disputes entailing stoppage of work, and less persons affected by strikes in the building, dock, metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades in 1902 than in 1901. The report attributes the decrease in the wage disputes entailing stoppage of work to arbitration and conciliation.

What do these facts and figures show? They show a steady decrease in wages for a period of two years; and an inability to prevent such a decrease on the part of the working class, for there can be no doubt that the decrease in the number of wage disputes entailing stoppage of work and the number of persons affected by strikes, the opinion of the report notwithstanding, is due to a recognition of the hopelessness of combatting the downward tendency. This fact is further emphasized by the statement in the Board of Trade, that "out of the total number of work people affected by disputes 36,917 were successful, 35,515 were entirely unsuccessful, and 14,645 accepted compromise." "Questions of remuneration," that is, wages, "were, as usual, the most frequent caus eof dispute."

These facts and figures further show that this steady decrease of wages, this inability to combat a downward tendency, on the part of the working class, follows a period of comparative prosperity for that class. They show that the decline noted is coincident with the triumph of the "American invasion" abroad, and indicate that the reconstruction of capitalism now going on in England, due to the invasion, has a detrimental effect on the English working class.

The demonstrations afforded by these facts and figures are of value to the American working class. Capitalism is the same wherever it is in force. Nations may differ as to forms of government, characteristics, and national resources, but where capitalism prevails among them, conditions are reproduced in one that exists in the other. Consequently what transpires in one may be studied with interest by the other, a platitude that is in force in the consular reports of capitalist governments.

What have working class conditions in England to teach American workingmen? This: that as capitalist development produces conditions in England that make permanency and progress in working class conditions impossible, so will that development produce such conditions here. As sure as the sun rises in the east to-morrow, will a decrease of wages and an inability to check the downward tendency that it denotes, follow the decline of prosperity in this country. And such a decline will come here as well as in England. When a country produces in excess of its consumptive capacity—an evil inherent in capitalism wherever practiced—a glut and a crisis ensues. European industrialism is repelling "the American invasion"; nay, it contemplates invading the invader; while the demand for foreign markets in this country increases with more rapidity than the supply. These conditions, together with the capitalist reconstruction that they in turn make necessary, will check prosperity, with the results noted in England. This is the lesson from England. Workmen of America, take it to heart. If you would have permanency and progress in your national conditions labor to advance Socialism.

The Anthracite Coal Trust and the Administration at Washington, have locked horns. The Trust pays no attention to schedules from the Director of Census, which it is required to fill according to the Roosevelt anti-trust law. The Coal Trust is said to be taking advantage of a technical error made in the law at the time it was passed. The Administration declares it will make a test of the case. Dollars to doughnuts, that, in that event, more errors will be discovered and another anti-trust law will be laid to rest.

The miners in Missouri refuse to abide by an agreement signed by the officers of the Mine Workers' Union. Are the miners discovering in whose interests it is that Mitchell labors?

Bryan is willing to compromise on the gold Democrat Clarke, Tom Johnson's candidate for United States Senator. And this is the same Bryan who called Cleveland a bunco steerer.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—I think Socialists would progress faster if they held more American language.

Uncle Sam—Inasmuch as to which?

B. J.—Many of their expressions are so utterly un-American.

U. S.—Mention one.

B. J.—They will talk about our "wage slaves;" now here in America we have no such thing; we have no wage-slaves.

U. S.—We haven't? ! ? !

B. J.—No!

U. S.—What do you call the weavers of New England, who signed a petition against the Wilson bill against their will?

B. J.—Cowards.

U. S.—Is it cowardice that compels a slave to submit to the lash of the master?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Those bosses stood to those weavers as slave drivers to their slaves. Their wages, their lives, and those of their whole family depended upon their signing; if they had not, they would have been discharged; discharge means to the wage worker starvation, at least temporarily, possibly permanently.

B. J.—Yes, indeed.

U. S.—How is it with the miners who are ordered to "suggest" a reduction of wages——

B. J.—And do they "suggest"?

U. S.—Most assuredly, else they would be wholly reduced.

B. J.—Pretty tough!

U. S.—How is it with the railway employes who are enjoined by the courts from striking?

B. J.—Damn those courts!

U. S.—How is it with the shoemakers who are made to sign a declaration that they will join the Tobin union?

B. J.—They are in a bad fix.

U. S.—How about the express employes in New York and street car conductors in the West and California who are not given a job before they sign away all their rights?

B. J.—Hellish; damnable!

U. S.—In short, how about all the wage workers—the sole producers, directly and indirectly, of all our untold wealth—who are allowed to keep only a small portion, starvation wages, out of their own product?

B. J.—Well, is that the cause—why, certainly it is!

U. S.—It being so, are these people slaves or are they not?

B. J.—It looks that way.

U. S.—Do you remember what John Adams said? He put it this way: "The workingman who gets just enough wages to live on is not essentially different from the slave who gets the things he needs at short hand; we call the one free, the other slave, but the distinction is imaginary only."

B. J.—Too true!

U. S.—Guess Adams was a good authority on Americanism?

B. J.—Guess he was.

U. S.—Now, Brother Jonathan, there is this good feature about you However full of jingo prejudice you may be, you are not pig-headed and you will throw off an error when you discover it. But there are in this land of ours a lot of fellows with whom the jingoism is so fast grown that it can't be shaken. The reason of it is that they are ignorant, are too perverse to admit it, and are insolent enough to talk about things they do not understand. I could mention to you scores of such specimens.

B. J.—I know it.

U. S.—They are like so many Reverend Jaspers. Jasper says "the sun do move": if he knew a little astronomy he would keep his mouth shut. These people we are now considering would also keep their mouths shut if they knew at least the A B C of political economy.

B. J.—But the worst of it is that they imagine that because they sling their ignorance in more grammatical language than that fellow Jasper, therefore their ignorance is wisdom.

U. S.—Exactly! Wage slavery, accordingly, exists here with us as in other countries. The real un-American is he who shuts his eyes to facts.

B. J.—So say I; let us turn our backs upon them, and let us set our caps to abolishing this blot of wage slavery in the land that was meant for the free.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

DR. KNOPFNAGLE, "AMERICAN" "SOCIALIST."

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Detroit had the pleasure this week of listening to a new light in the local firmament of "the American Socialist," also known as the "S. D. P.," "S. P.," "Kangaroos," etc. The name of this light is Dr. Knopfnagle. He came, after landing in this country, from somewhere in Illinois, and told his audience that he had belonged to the S. L. P., but had been shamefully ignored by De Leon.

Knopfnagle only told things as he saw them, and did not care whether his local partisans liked it or whether he would ever be called upon again to address a meeting in this part of the country. He wanted to know where his Socialism was faulty, and would not stand for any running away from his explanations and his ideas. In this way he lauded himself to such an extent that one began to think that the beginning and the end of Socialism was wound up in the precious person of Dr. Knopfnagle.

Of course, Dr. Knopfnagle did not reach this gait immediately. He first explained the ills of society, and how young girls are seduced, placing the responsibility, correctly, on the "profit system." But when he had finished, the doctor showed how he appreciated himself.

That his German accent and brogue sounded bad on an exclusively "American Socialist Party" rostrum I will not consider here, because it is not the language but the substance of the advice given on Socialism and the labor movement that is the thing that concerns men who are in earnest about it. Socialism is not a study of languages. I therefore mention the brogue and accent here only because of the truth that is revealed by the "Breslauer" doctor.

That I know of Dr. Knopfnagle's native city is the doctor's own fault; had he wanted to explain his brogue by the excuse that he learned it somewhere among "the Pennsylvania Dutch"; that his brogue, therefore, proved his genuine Americanism, he should have talked less about the price things were selling for in Breslau. Of course, these are immaterial things in an actual Socialist movement, except that they may be used to illustrate a point; in an exclusively "American" movement we must take notice of them in the manner I touched upon them.

The thought of reporting Dr. Knopfnagle, so as to mention his name in the literature of the Socialist labor movement (Party) of this country never entered the mind of the writer until suggested by the doctor himself. When he announced that De Leon is a tool of capitalism paid to split the Socialists of America, who has a few agents in all towns to report all that is said by those who are not willing to do and to talk as De Leon wants them to, he seemed to beg for such distinction; and, although Dr. Knopfnagle had appeared up till then as a neglectable quantity of a harmless quality, he gained some importance, and made the present attention absolutely desirable when he called an absolute stranger to him a "moral coward," "a liar" and "a scoundrel," who would get his eyes opened against De Leon in time, and who would then turn from a skunk to a kangaroo.

These names were applied to a questioner and were caused by a demand for information about the armory record of Carey. Dr. Knopfnagle tried to get out of answering the question by the statements "Did I or did I not speak Socialism?" "I don't want to answer any question, unless it is about my explanation of Socialism." But he was forced to talk by the answer "You have explained how the capitalist parties bamboozle the wage workers by phrases and lying promises. The class struggle is a part of actual Socialist teachings. By means of the army and armories the profit system that you denounced is entrenched and defended. What, now, is the difference, whether a capitalist politician draws rosy pictures and coins phrases and describes the ills of society and intensifies them by enforcing the system by the use of the army—or whether this act is accomplished on parallel lines by a so-called Socialist?"

Here Dr. Knopfnagle became furious at being forced to show his colors, and after charging the questioner with being a "De Leonite," "an S. L. P. man," he bestowed the above mentioned honors—names—upon him—honors they were, as will be noticed afterward. After giving an outline of the Knopfnagle idea of himself and of the party press; and after holding New York responsible for opposing and killing off all Socialist papers established anywhere but in New York City; after, furthermore, having given an explanation of the way De Leon had ignored his kind of Socialists while they had been members of the S. L. P. even, Knopfnagle began to talk thus "I defy this moral coward to deny," etc. Whereupon he was promptly told not to defy too much, for he would have to make his defiance good. He was then promptly challenged to a debate. He declined to debate right there, stating he would debate later, some other evening. He was "called" after several other remarks, the questioner imagining each time that the doctor had finished his tirade, but every time he renewed his tirade in a tamer manner, until finally "the liar, the scoundrel and the moral coward" became worthy of his (the doctor's) consent to become a kangaroo instead of a skunk, and Mr. Carey was given credit by the doctor for having acted in a manner he (the doctor) could not indorse, but which "even Carey would not now attempt to repeat," while the S. L. P.'s objection to the capitalist press, the labor fakirs and many other things were explained as good.

The "alte genossen" naturally applauded to a standstill such names as "moral coward, fakir, scoundrel and liar." Of course, for the time being they had the chance to applaud, and the doctor found himself very much in the lead with his chance to call names from the rostrum; but when the challenge for a debate was renewed, and when a demand was made for a decision about the night and the hall as well as for other arrangements, the doctor asked about the subject which was to be debated, and when told that it was to be "The Socialist Labor Party vs. the Socialist Party" he stated that he did not wish to defend the party, but that the challenger was a fakir. Hereupon he was politely informed by the challenger that a man who comes to a town to speak for and to defend a party in a public speech when he knows that the record of such party is such that he dares not to face an opponent to defend it in public debate, is a fakir for fair.

Although his other remarks can be criticized, Dr. Knopfnagle's prominence is not such that it is worth the while. The interesting points were: Dr. Knopfnagle denounced "the noble waging of the class struggle"; he has his own Socialism and refuses to be known as a defender or upholder of the party with many names, many principles and many "great men" or many "better Socialists than you are"—and he lauded everything about the S. L. P. except those men who upheld these very S. L. P. principles, while finally he proved to be a mere windbag who cannot face anything that his bluff is unable to get the best of.

The meeting reported here was held in Arbeiter Hall on August 28, and there were about 40 people present. The questioner was Comrade M. Meyer. Fraternally yours, P. Friesema, Jr.

Detroit, Aug. 29.

AGITATION IN PATERSON.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Our organizer requested me to write that our Monday evening street meetings (this being the 4th) have been well attended, great interest manifested and much literature sold and some distributed free.

The first meeting was addressed by Comrades Berdan, who acted as chairman at all the meetings, and Magnat and Lyon: the second by Magnat and Santee, the third by Gilhaus and Corregan.

The fourth, to-night, by Kinneally, was the best, as questions were asked and satisfactorily answered on patriotism and trades unions. The meeting ended shortly after 10 o'clock, but the discussion lasted more than an hour afterward. The audience took up the matter and threshed it out pretty severely, showing plainly that the address was upon a vital issue of interest to the people, viz., unions and patriotism.

I and several of the comrades were appealed to to enlighten them on Socialism, not only in the abstract, but on live issues, viz., the S. T. & L. A., money, taxation and how could the S. L. P. get possession of the tools of production and distribution; developing the total absence of the knowledge of political economy.

Our meetings will be continued until further notice, except next Monday—Labor Day—which the business men have captured and will use the whole week. They call it a carnival—the real thing is cheap advertising, and some labor unions will help them. Fraternally,

R. Berdan, Secretary.

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 31.

BREAD BASKET OF THE WORLD.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Last July when I was mining coal in Southeastern Ohio I had a letter in the correspondence column of The Daily and Weekly People. At present I am in the harvest country of North Dakota. The powder smoke, coal dust and the dampness of the mine were deleterious to my health, and so I am in the wheat growing region of the vast plains.

This Red River Valley is appropriately termed "The Breast Basket of the World." It extends for miles, level as a floor, as far as the eye can see, a vast plain of waving wheat fields, broken here and there by a flax, oats or barley field, or a pasture lot of a few acres extent.

The valley is 500 miles long, extending from Big Stone Lake, Minnesota and South Dakota, to Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba, and is thirty to sixty miles wide. Almost one-half of the farmers in the northwest portion of the valley are Scandinavians. Harvest usually begins the first week in August. Wheat in the Valley will this year yield from fifteen to thirty bushels per acre. A crop failure here is something unknown.

The largest cities in the Valley are Winnipeg, Man., and Fargo, N. D., the former a city of 60,000, the latter 12,000.

This is at present distinctly an agricultural region. In the cities manufacturing industries are few and almost insignificant. Therefore this is a poor field for Socialist propaganda.

I have been through the states a good deal from Pittsburg, Pa., to Wichita, Kan., and from Springfield, Mo., to Winnipeg, Canada, and this is the richest agricultural region I have ever beheld. The farmers here are "better fixed" financially than in the Eastern states, have better buildings and implements of agriculture.

Thousands of laborers come into the Red River Valley every year, for the harvest, and threshing wages are from $2 to $3 per day and board for common labor, and $3 to $6 and board for cooks, separator men and engineers. But the laborer works 11 to 13 hours per day, and, if a teamster, his work may require 14 hours, rising at 4 o'clock in the morning to feed the teams. In parts of this region the thresher sleeps in tents, barns and even in straw stacks. Socialism alone will abolish such conditions and give the worker opportunity for more than merely working, eating and sleeping.

In this prairie country is well illustrated the benefits and advantages of improved machinery, in binders for reaping the grain and threshing machines that thresh 2,000 to 3,000 bushels per day. I have often thought that it would require all the world to harvest the crop in this valley according to old methods still in vogue in the hilly country of Ohio and Pennsylvania of gathering the grain crop with cradle and hand rake and binding by hand.

The Anglo-Saxon is characterized by his indomitable industry and perseverence. I am of Scotch-Irish descent, and will admit that the Anglo-Saxon is in some respects the most unreasonable of all races. In this Northwest country he detests the Scandinavian, like his fellow worker further down South hates the negro or like the Hibernian despises the "Dago." And this antipathy is not engendered by any defects of the Norse peoples; because the Swedes, Norwegians and Danes are quiet, honest, homeloving peoples. But the Scandinavian enters into competition in the labor market with the American. Those who come to this country newly from the Norseland are not affiliated with the labor organizations, work cheaper than the native born, and so (as Socialist speakers frequently point out) the race hatred is merely a question of competition in the labor market. And the abolition of private possession of property by Socialism is the only solution of the race problem.

Socialist authors discover to the world certain axioms in political economy. And it is strange how the capitalist politicians appropriate Socialist phrases and distort them from their true significance. We hear Democratic and Republican orators adverting to the labor market and to supply and demand for labor; but it is always to delude the laborer into looking to the old parties to ameliorate his condition.

I stopped a couple of days in Minneapolis and visited the S. L. P. reading room. Also attended street meetings addressed by Brother Johnson. Section Minneapolis appears to be in a healthy condition. A. M. Nesbit.

Argusville, N. D., Aug. 30.

S. L. P. ORGANZER TOO MUCH FOR BOGUS SOCIALISTS.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I want to say that while in Joliet I ran across W. S. Dalton, who is now an organizer for the Kangaroo Socialist Party.

We debated last Friday night on the difference between the two parties—that is, between the "Socialist," alias Social Democrat, and the Socialist Labor Party—to a small crowd, and his whole argument was to defame the character of Comrade De Leon in so far as to try to make it appear to the crowd that De Leon was the king of the S. L. P.

I mounted the box when he got through and the way I showed up Dalton and his bunch of grafters and labor fakirs who run the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, Party made him squirm. It got so hot for him that several times I had to cry him down to keep him from interrupting me. I had leaflets with me explaining the difference, and I made good use of them at this meeting.

I just read in the Peoria Star where Mr. Collins, another kangaroo organizer, will be here to-night to speak for two weeks. It seems to me as though the kings (the real ones, too) of the "Socialist" Party are mad at the good work I am doing for the S. L. P., and to retaliate they are sending out their best organizers to hinder me in my work. My reports will prove that they have only wasted time in this direction.

In conclusion will say that I have met most of the comrades here. They were at the street meeting last night and assisted me in the distribution of leaflets and the selling of pamphlets.

We sold fifteen books, and during my two days here I have succeeded so far in getting seventeen subscribers; eight of these are for the weekly.

The comrades of Section Peoria send best wishes for S. L. P. success. Fraternally yours, Charles Pierson.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 1.

AGITATION IN RENSSELAER.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Friday, August 27, Section Rensselaer held an open-air meeting, which was address by Comrades De Lee and Passimo, of Troy.

The audience numbered about 150, among which were a few striking machinists, who had just been ordered back to work by President Landers, of the Grand Lodge, without their demands being granted. This was what we have been telling them would happen.

The lesson of the strike was brought home to these dupes of the pure and simple union. L. F. A.

Rensselaer, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1903.

CARROLL'S GOOD WORK.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Since our State Organizer, Comrade Carroll, has arrived in Lowell things are beginning to get lively in this town. We are holding street meetings each evening, which are well attended. Close attention is paid to the speaker while he unmercifully lambasts the false leaders of labor and their willing tools, the "Socialist" party men. Any one who comes forward to defend them gets some hard raps from the speaker.

We stormed the Kangaroo meeting last Wednesday evening, and it was a treat to see the way in which Comrade Carroll got after them. The howls of their "leaders" were piteous to hear. In looking over the audience it could easily be seen that the small business men and ex-labor leaders were the dominant factors.

These little business men imagine that they can use the workers to stave off their own downfall, and will, therefore, contribute money to send ex-pulpiteers and the like to keep the working class in ignorance, while they feather their own nests. This was shown so clearly last Wednesday evening when Comrade Carroll got after them that every honest worker present must have seen through the swindle.

One of their own members stated to me on the way home, "I hope the S. L. P. don't go out of existence." I intend to see him again and show him that it is his duty to dig down and help to keep the State Organizer on the road. This applies equally to every man who reads this communication.

Now, it is up to you, comrades and sympathizers, to do all in your power to help this work along. I fully realize the conditions and the strain upon the working class to keep body and soul together. We all have our little bills to pay, etc. I know that the comrades and sympathizers have always responded when the occasion required, and if we are to continue the good work that Comrade Carroll is doing you must act at once. Don't put it off for a single day. Numbers of comrades and sympathizers are already sending $1 per month, and those of you who have not done so are urgently requested to get in line and urge others to do the same.

In closing I appeal to you once more to send in whatever you can spare. Don't wait for the other fellow, but act for yourself. Send at once to Comrade Jas. F. Stevens, 16 Lynde street, Boston, Mass. John J. Kane,

Lowell, Mass., Aug. 28, 1903.

THE "LABOR" MAYOR'S SERVANT.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The customary stories at this season of the year about sea serpents and other fish are, as a rule, quite stale and outworn, still, in the absence of something better, they must help to fill the columns of our daily press. But for some time past our local press has had occasion to fill various columns with more interesting stuff, namely about our "Labor" Mayor, Sullivan, and his former servant girl.

The latter sued the Mayor for wages she claims are due to her, but which the Mayor refuses to pay. Various word battles have already been fought between the lawyers on each side, but finally the matter came up for trial before a Justice of the Peace. After the plaintiff was sworn in, the court proceeded as follows:

"How long did you work for Mayor Sullivan?" he asked.

"Not quite a week."

"You had an agreement with Mrs. Sullivan, didn't you?"

"Yes, sir. She was to give me a week's notice."

"Were you given a week's notice?"

"No, sir. Mrs. Sullivan came to me one day and said she didn't want me any more."

"Did you ever have any words with Mrs. Sullivan?"

"She called me 'a dirty, low-down Irish girl' one day, and I said 'If it wasn't for the Irish your husband would never be Mayor.'"

"Mayor Sullivan didn't say what kind of Irish he was, did he?"

"No, sir" (meekly).

The proceeding were about to end when Miss Keefe interrupted, saying:

"I did not even have a bed to sleep on. I had to sleep on a rug on the floor in a room near the kitchen."

This kind of evidence evidently greatly pleased the plaintiff's attorney and his friends, as they all laughed heartily, above the din of which the court was heard to say: "He's a great labor Mayor!"

When quiet was resumed a letter from the Mayor was admitted as evidence in the case, whereupon the court pronounced "Judgment in favor of the plaintiff, for $8 and costs."

This, however, did not by any menas dispose of this very interesting case for town gossip, for an injunction was procured to restrain Lizzie Keefe, Justice W. R. Scharton and Thomas Spellacy from enforcing or serving any execution in the judgment rendered.

The State of Connecticut has become somewhat famous on account of its wooden nutmegs, but this big peanut case of a "Labor" Mayor and his servant girl bids fair to put the former in the shade. Questions of jurisdiction are argued by learned lawyers, as if the greatest State action was either pending or at stake—and this all on account of a paltry few dollars and a great and generous "Labor" Mayor.

But whatever may be the outcome of this big peanut case, it is sincerely to be hoped that "h'organized" labor will rally around its standard-bearer, the "Labor" Mayor, who is also president of the State Federation of Labor, for it would be too preposterous a thing if "h'organized" labor, in its highest reperesentative, would be thus ignomiously defeated by a simple serving girl. Varily it is shocking, merely to think of it. S. L. P.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 30, 1903.

MOULDERS APPLAUD "PEOPLE" ARTICLE.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—At the last regular meeting of the Holyoke Iron Moulders' Union its president, John F. Sheehan, read The Daily People article entitled "The Ironmoulders," and made some very complimentary remarks about it, which were enthusiastically received by the members present. Several of them subscribed for the Monthly People after the meeting.

The article, "Women Under Socialism," also netted a new subscriber for the Weekly. M. Ruther.

Holyoke, Mass., Sept. 2.

FORMER LOWELLITES HEARD FROM

To The Daily and Weekly People.—At the regular meeting of the National Executive Committee held August 28, applications for membership at large were received from Arthur E. Bloxom, Perkinsville, Vermont, and James Keeley, Springfield, Vermont, who, I am certain, are comrades who formerly belonged to Section Lowell S. L. P. and had to try other fields in order to follow their respective trades. The comrades were sorry to have to part with them but felt confident that the true cause of Socialism would not suffer.

I take the responsibility in saying that if there is any material in the border towns for a section the N. E. C. will soon have applications for charters from the Green Mountain State. A few more of the comrades are missing but I suppose they are on the firing line doing good work in some section of the country.

As a close observer, I say candidly that Section Lowell is doing great work just now and has the material to keep it up, due in a great measure to our literary agent, John Farrell. Farrell's system is the best I have seen yet and I am sure he is willing to give the secret to other agents. Keep your eyes on Lowell in future if you wish to get interested and want a few pointers. Fraternally,

Thomas M. Reilly.

Lowell, Mass., September 3, 1903.

A QUESTION OF UNIONISM.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—This is the second letter I have written in regard to the strike of the longshoremen against the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. The first letter was on the question of wages, but this letter is on a question of unionism.

Last Sunday this company sent one of its steamers, the City of Pueblo, to this city to discharge and take on cargo, so Sunday morning I went down to the dock to see if there would be anything doin'. The result was what I had expected—the company had secured enough scabs to load their boat.

This spring there was organized in this city a local of the K. of L., No. 1791, for the purpose, it was claimed, of organizing everybody who worked on the water front for a living; but the head fakirs misjudged their game, and only a few bit at their bait. Those few are emulating their brother K. of L. scabs in New York City, organized for the purpose of cutting each other's throats.

When "Teddy" was in this city he proclaimed aloud to the citizens an old chestnut, viz., that "this was truly the City of Destiny." He spoke the truth in one sense, for it was destined to see organized labor scab it on organized labor.

Tacoma is making history in the interest of the ruling class (capitalist). Now, fellow works, you can plainly see this. Well, let us turn to and make history for our side (working class) and organize into the Socialist Labor Party for the conquest at the ballot box. When this is done, for the first time in the history of the human race, right will have won, and he who will not work shall not eat. W. A. Herron.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 26, 1903.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

J. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Any citizen answering "yes" to the first six questions and "no" to the seventh question following, taken from the blank that must be filled out by all applicants for membership, can, if he is of good character, become an active member of the Socialist Labor Party:

1. Is the fact plain to you that under the present economic system there are of necessity two antagonistic classes, and consequently, an irrepressible *class struggle?*

2. Is the further fact plain to you that at every stage of this struggle all the political powers have heretofore been held and used by the Capitalist Class to establish, maintain and extend its economic dominion over the Wage-working Class?

3. Is it, therefore, plain to you that the economic emancipation of labor must be achieved by the working people themselves, politically united into a party of their own class against all the political parties of Capitalism?

4. Have you carefully studied and do you fully indorse the platform of the Socialist Labor Party?

5. Do you realize that all the other political parties, and factions thereof, are necessarily the instruments of capitalistic interests?

6. Do you, therefore, honestly promise to have no affiliation, direct or indirect, with any of those parties or factions; to never cast your ballot for any of their candidates, and to support by your vote and voice the full ticket of the Socialist Labor Party?

7. Are you an officer of a "pure and simple" trade or labor organization?

There is no clause in the constitution and by-laws of the S. L. P. debarring Masons from membership.

E. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Spanish form of government is that of a constitutional monarchy, with a limited suffrage. It is dominated by the nobility and clergy, under the usual monarchical political designations of Liberal, Conservative and Radical. The interests they represent are mainly feudalistic and agrarian. The republicans want to abolish the monarchy and extend the suffrage. Their interests are capitalistic and industrial. This accounts for their growth in the cities and the intrigues they are enabled to carry on within them. Regarding their reported coalitions with the Spanish Socialist Party, the Letter Box had this to say last week:

"A. L., CHICAGO, ILL.—The same report appeared in the New York papers. It is quite possibly true. Quite possibly the Spanish Socialists found the leap too high from a feudal-clerical monarchy to the Socialist Republic, and decided to join forces with the Republicans so as first to overthrow the impediment. Similar things will be and are happening almost all over Europe. It is almost inevitable."

H. E., COLUMBUS, O.—Man alive! You don't think that the wrongdoer approves of the evidence which convicts him? Nor should you expect the "socialists," alias social democrats, to "swallow" "Daily People lies," exposing their perfidious actions. Write to Octavio M. Held, 602 1-2 N. High street, Columbus, O., for the information you desire.

J. T., KANSAS CITY, KAN.—The article descriptive of the Kansas City floods will be returned to you. While the subject matter is good, the copy is so poorly written in places as to be indecipherable. Will you rewrite it?

A. L. V., PAWTUCKET, R. I.—The translation of the "Le Socialiste" article could not be used, owing to its imperfectness. Try again. Better success may follow the next effort.

O. M. J., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—That was but a method of placing before the public what had been brought out at the trials.

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.—Subject mentioned will make good article. Write it up. Requests will be observed.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Your questions will be answered next week. Pressure due to other matters makes answer impossible this week.

M. R., Holyoke, Mass.; T. S. H., Castlegar, B. C.; O. M. J., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. A. W., Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. C. K. and L. D., New York City, and J. B. R., Utica, N. Y.—Matter received.

MACHINISTS BAMBOOZLED.

Get a Nine-Hour Day, With Nine Hours Pay and Ten Hours Work.

(Special to The Daily People.)

Troy, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The machinists here have been bamboozled. They struck on the Boston & Albany Railroad for the nine hour day with ten hours pay. Their misleaders entered into an agreement with the corporation by which nine hours a day with nine hours pay was accepted. There was to be no discrimination against any of the employers—that is, the scabs were to remain at work, and they have done so.

The method used to get the machinists to accept the agreement was as follows: The fakir, Landers, appeared in Springfield, Mass., and told the Band A Machinists there that those on strike in Renssaleer had accepted the agreement and returned to work. Then he went to Renssaleer and told them the same regarding the Springfield, Mass., machinists, which in this case was true, the men in Springfield having returned on the assurance that the Renssaleer men had already done so.

The machinists were practically made to accept a reduction in wages, as the machines can be speeded up and the machinists made to produce in nine hours the work formerly of ten. The men got onto this, and set up such a bother that the well-known fakir, G. E. Warner, was sent up from New York to appease them, which he has to some extent succeeded in doing.

It was not all plain sailing for Warner, however, for when he was addressing the machinists one of them from Green Island arose and said he knew Warner, and declared he was the man who came up to Erie, Pa., and introduced the piecework system there. Warner denied that he ever was in Erie. When the man wanted to explain the facts in the case he was sat upon by Warner's henchmen, and he left the meeting hall in disgust. Warner admitted after the machinist left that he had been in Erie, Pa., and that he was simply drawing the machinist on.

The machinists are pretty well disgusted with their "victory," which we utilize in our agitation with good results.

PUEBLO'S OFFICERS.

Section Pueblo of the S. L. P., in regular session Monday evening, August 31, elected the following named officers for the ensuing term: Organizer and corresponding secretary, I. A. Knight; financial secretary, Wm. Miller; treasurer, Jacob Frank; literary agent, W. A. Russell. I. A. Knight,

Organizer and Cor.-Secy.

LABOR IN NEW LONDON.

Large Strikes All Failures—Machinists' Lockout Continues in Force.

(Special Correspondence to The Daily and Weekly People.)

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 5.—This city has been and is the scene of labor troubles. There have been several strikes here and the large ones have all been failures.

The 'longshoremen have lost two. The Chappell & Co. shipyard strike has been lost, also the strike at the Eastern Shipyard Company. These have all been lost because organized labor did not support the strikers, but gave empty promises.

At present there is a lockout at the Cotton Gin Company and the Babcock Printing Press Company. The former took place six weeks ago, a notice being posted at 5 o'clock in the afternoon that the shop was to become an open shop. The machinists, moulders and helpers were locked out. A week or so after the moulders were called upon to go to work. Eighteen married men responded with the approval of the Moulders' Union, thus scabbing against themselves and the machinists. The Moulders' Union claim they were not locked out, but it is a well-known fact that E. T. Brown & Co. broke the contract with them when the whole shop was locked out.

The Machinists' Union is still fighting, but it gets no support from the American Federation of Labor, nor from the Central Labor Union. They have written to Sammy Gompers, but have received no reply. They are wondering where he is. The three local newspapers, set up by members of the Typographical Union, of course, contain advertisements for machinists believed to be wanted by the firms involved in the lockout.

Labor Day will be celebrated here by a parade. At the head will be Lambert, an officer of the scabbing Moulders' Union, and elected as Democratic State Representative from New London last year. This Lambert did not utter a word of protest in the Legislature when the troops were sent to Waterbury.

The machinists are getting their eyes open, and many of them have become subscribers to the Monthly and Weekly People.

HUMAN NATURE.

Among the many stereotyped phrases which the unthinking fling at the Socialist agitator, none is oftener brought into service than that one which declares that precedent to Socialism there must be a change in human nature. This phrase has been repeated parrot-like so often that it is on the tip of every tongue, but if you ask him who so glibly casts it forth why human nature must be changed, you will find there is nothing in his mind to back up the position taken.

If we had to go around changing the nature of every man before he could be brounght to an understanding of Socialism, the job would be tough indeed. Instead of attempting to change human nature, we leave it alone just as it is. So far from trying to change it we turn it to advantage just as it is. It is human nature to hate being exploited and abused, so we point out the cause of that exploitation and abuse and show how it can be ended.

When the agitators of the Revolutionary Period sought to arouse the colonists against George III., they did not go about "changing human nature." What they did was to show the colonists how the Crown was fleecing them and seeking to interfere with their opportunities to acquire and keep wealth, and that they could do better with no George to be reckoned with. They proved their facts and conclusions so clarly that the "human nature" of the colonists impelled them to fire George III. and all that hung by him out of the country.

The Socialist tries to prove to the working class that wealth can only be produced by labor; that it can't proceed from idleness; that the capitalist class is a class of idlers, producing nothing; that, seeing it has the bulk of the wealth in its hands, it must have taken, and must still be taking it from the workers.

The Socialist proves that the workers can do better without carry the capitalist idlers on their backs; and that to throw them off they must do as the Revolutionary Fathers did—get together and rid themselves of the burden. We show to the workers that they must join the political party of their class. That there are hundreds of us to every capitalist, therefore we can easily vote them down and out, take possession of the government and establish the new social order.

It doesn't require a change of human nature to discover that a bedbug is living upon you, and that the way to get rid of it is to crush it.

SECTION ERIE, PA., OFFICERS.

The following officers have been elected by Section Erie, Pa.: Organizer, Jer. Devine; recording secretary, F. Young; financial secretary, L. M. Cunningham; agent for the People, Jer. Devine, 1055 West Tenth street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To All Local Alliances of D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.: The headquarters of D. A. 49 will be open the first and third Thursday of every month from 7:30 to 10 p. m. All L. A.s wishing to procure stamps or pay moneys to the District Alliance are hereby notified.

Peter Jacobson,

Financial Secretary D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, C. A. Weitzel, 256½ Dundas street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of Canada held at London, Ont., August 1, at headquarters, 256½ Dundas street, Comrade Pearce in the chair. C. A. Weitzel absent and excused. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Reports: An account of 75 cents for typewriting; ordered paid. Comrade Bryce reported having twenty-two names of readers of Socialist literature. Treasurer reported receipts $26.81, expenditures $13.03; accepted. Committee reported progress regarding application forms.

Bryce and Pearce were appointed a committee to select four more leaflets for propaganda purposes.

Adjourned. Henry Wade, Rec. Sec.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held in The Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, August 29. Comrade D. Ferguson was elected chairman. Members present were Ferguson, Kuhn, Ebert, Moren and Santee.

It was decided that the State Convention be held at 2-6 New Reade street, Daily People building, on September 5, 1903, and the secretary was instructed to make the necessary arrangements, and a call was ordered published in The Daily People, likewise the basis of representation.

Communications: From Ozias Beldner, Jamestown, N.Y., a member at large; read and placed on file. From Charles Zolot, Peekskill, N. Y., relating to the condition of Section Peekskill, also making request for speakers; secretary instructed to reply to same. From J. M. Sullivan, Watervleit, N. Y.; read and placed on file.

An appeal from Comrade Charles H. Corregan with reference to his case in Syracuse was read and unanimously endorsed.

Word was received from L. Abelson, Organizer of Section Greater New York, that Comrades John Scherer, with 115 votes, and E. F. Wegener, with 109 votes, were elected by Section New York, S. L. P., as candidates for members of the State Committee, to fill the vacancy on said committee caused by the resignation of Comrade George Abelson.

After a discussion on the advisability of putting a State Organizer in the field, the financial report was read, as follows:

Receipts—Dues	$63.60
W. & Lake fund	12.01
Mileage	15.90
Total	$91.51
Expenditures—Dues to N. E. C.	$70.00
Postage and sundries	1.56
Total	$71.56
Balance	19.95
	$91.51

Adjournment followed.

Harvey A. Santee, Sec. S. E. C.

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

Meeting of the Massachusetts State Executive Committee, S. L. P., called to order by the chairman, John R. Oldham. Rollcall showed Oldham, Young, Enger, Coyle, Barry, Hagan, Neilsen and Chester present, and Fitzgerald, Miller and Helberg absent. Records of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications: From Joel Miller, of Malden, returning Arm and Hammer picnic tickets and tendering resignation as member of S. E. C.; action, communication and resignation of Comrade Miller accepted. From Dennis McGoff on movement in New Bedford; attended to by secretary. From Section Lawrence asking for speakers for that city for Saturday nights; turned over to secretary. From Rhode Island S. E. C. asking that speaker be secured for them to make tour of that State; turned over to secretary with instructions that he secure speaker if possible. From Connecticut S. E. C. asking that speaker be secured for them for two or three weeks in September or October; referred to secretary. From Lawrence with reference to caucuses; attended to by secretary. From Section Salem sending monthly report; accepted and filed. From Woburn sending monthly report and vote on party delewate to District Alliance No. 19, S. T. & L. A.; accepted and vote tabulated. From Section Boston sending vote for delegate to D. A. No. 19 and list of its members; accepted, vote tabulated and communication filed. From Section Lynn sending list of members; filed.

Bills: For printing caucus calls, $8.50; ordered paid. From Besse Rolfe & Co. for trunk, $6.98; ordered pair. From Michael Tracey for postage stamps, $1; ordered paid.

Auditing committee made report for July; accepted and ordered sent out to sections.

Agitation committee made report on work of State Organizer, and it was ordered that the Organizer be kept in Lowell for two weeks.

Secretary reported that caucus calls had been sent to all section and members at large; accepted.

Scandinavian picnic committee reported progress.

Seat of Comrade Fitzgerald was declared vacant and secretary ordered to notify Section Boston.

W. H. Young was elected to fill the vacancy on agitation committee.

By-laws committee asked for further time; request granted.

Committee to draft recommendations to next conference ordered to make final report at next session.

Secretary ordred to send sub lists to each section and members at large.

Report of Frank Keefe, organizer of Greater Boston, accepted.

Vote ordered closed on party delegate to D. A. No. 19, and Comrade F. J. Callahan declared elected.

Comrade Stevens was elected committee of one to secure hall for entertainment. Adjourned. Michael T. Berry,

Sec. Mass. S. E. C., 82 Jefferson street.

Lynn, Mass., August 30, 1903.

MISSOURI S. E. C.

Special meeting of September 2, Comrade Billsbarrow in the chair. Present, Polling, Hager, Dickman, Billsbarrow and Wifferman. Notified and absent without excuse, Grupp and Graber. Poelling was elected secretary pro tem. Minutes approved as read.

Communications: From Minden Mines from a member at large depicting local conditions and sending in vote against Everett proposition. From St. Charles about general party matters and asking an agitation tour through Kansas City, about the movement there, also sending in vote on Everett proposition. From Comrade Vaughn of Colorado, stating that he would be in Kansas City in the early part of September and asking what course to pursue while in Kansas City.

Motion to engage Comrade Vaughn for an agitation tour through Kansan City, St. Joseph, Moberly, Mexico, St. Charles and St. Louis was carried. Motion carried to appeal to the sections and members at large for financial aid for State agitation fund.

Henry J. Poelling, Sec. Pro Tem.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

On Saturday evening, September 5, a regular meeting of the General Committee, Section New York, S. L. P., was held at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Chairman, S. Winauer; vice chairman, H. Deutsch. Minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read. Six new delegates were seated. Fourteen new members were elected.

A letter from Charles H. Corregan appealing for financial aid to appeal his case was received and referred to the assembly districts, with instructions to raise such funds.

A circular letter from the N. E. C. on the party press was received and referred to the assembly districts, as was also a letter from The Daily People Finance Committee.

The Organizer reported the results of the general vote taken in the section on candidates for the National Executive Committee as follows: Timothy Walsh, 141; Adam Moren, 107; F. A. Olpp, 97; Joseph Klein, 60; R. Downs, 48; I. Weisberger, 27; J. Hurwitz, 21.

Acting upon the recommendation of the Grievance Committee, Maurice Tauber was expelled by a vote of 21 to 6, having been found guilty of enrolling as a Democrat at the last election.

Samuel J. French was unanimously nominated as delegate to the S. T. & L. A. convention.

The resignation of Peter Geibel was accepted. Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kihn, Secretary.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS.

The Sections of the Socialist Labor Party are herewith called upon to make nominations for a delegate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the National Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, to be held at Newark, N. J.

All nominations must be in on or before September 30, 1903.

For the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party,

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS CAUCUSES, CONFERENCE AND CONVENTION.

The caucuses of the Socialist Labor Party will be held on September 21, the state conference on September 27, and the state convention on September 28. Calls for the conference and caucuses will be sent out at once, and every section is asked to see that it is represented at both the conference and convention.

Sections Everett, Boston, Lynn, Pittsfield and Springfield have failed to send the names of members of their several sections as required. This must be done at once, as it is a constitutional provision. Michael T. Berry,

Secretary Mass. S. E. C.

LECTURES IN MINNEAPOLIS.

A series of lectures, under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, will be given by Mrs. Olive M. Johnson at Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue South, Minneapolis.

2. Sunday, Sept. 13—"The Development of Capitalism."
3. Sunday, Sept. 20—"The Development of Socialism."
4. Sunday, Sept. 27—"The Modern Class Struggle and the Socialist Republic."

Lectures commence at 3 p. m. sharp. Admission free. Everybody welcome. After lecture questions and discussion, open to everybody.

Lectures in this hall, by various speakers and on various subjects, will continue throughout the season.

S. L. P. reading room at Labor Lyceum open day and evening.

BOSTON OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

Friday, Sept. 11, 8 p. m.—Castle Square.

Wednesday, Sept. 16, 8 p. m.—Roxbury Crossing, Roxbury District; North Square, North End.

S. T. & L. A NEWS

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada: headquarters, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade Street, N. Y. City.

General Executive Board meets the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, at 7:30 o'clock, at above address.

All information as to organization and aims and objects of the S. T. & L. A. will be gladly sent by mail on request.

Speakers will be furnished to address labor and trade organizations, as well as sections of the S. L. P., on new trades unionism.

Address all communications to John J. Kinneally, general secretary, 2, 4, and 6 New Reade street, New York City.

DISTRICT ALLIANCE No. 19.

One of the best attended business meetings in the history of District Alliance No. 19, S. T. & L. A., was held at headquarters, 26 Munroe street, Lynn, Mass., on Sunday, August 30. Delegates were present from Mixed Alliance, L. A. No. 267, of Lynn; Mixed Alliance, L. A. No. 330, of Salem, Weavers' Alliance, L. A. No. 373, of Lawrence; Solefasteners' Alliance, L. A. No. 391, and Lasters' Protective Alliance, L. A. No. 395, of Lynn. Comrade Stephen Surridge, of L. A. No. 391, was elected chairman. In the absence of Comrade John White, the regular recording secretary, Francis A. Walsh, of L. A. No. 267, was elected secretary pro tem.

John W. Ryan and Eliot C. Harding presented credentials as delegates from L. A. No. 267; were obligated and seated.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The rollcall of officers showed all present with the exception of Recording Secretary White.

Report of organization committee: Had issued an appeal for funds for the purpose of carrying on an aggressive campaign in Lowell in an endeavor to organize the textile workers of that city into the S. T. & L. A.; locals had responded to the call generously. Comrade Thomas J. Power, of District Alliance No. 17, of Providence, R. I., had addressed mass meeting in Lowell on the 13th and 14th of August, and succeeded in securing the names of fifteen persons who desired to organize a local. Comrade Anthony McDonald, of D. A. No. 17, had consented to go on the road as an organizer for D. A. No. 19, but owing to unforeseen circumstances arising, which made it impossible for him to do so at the present time, he was obliged to withdraw his acceptance of the position of organizer. The committee is endeavoring to secure Comrade Powers for further meetings in Lowell and Lawrence. Prospects for a good local in Lowell may be considered very bright. Comrade Joseph F. Malloney has been requested to speak on Lowell Common Labor Day in behalf of the Alliance. Meetings of this committee are now held regularly every Friday evening.

Reports of locals: L. A. No. 267, of Lynn—This local is continuing to hol outdoor agitation meetings every Tuesday evening; admitting new members at nearly every meeting; business meetings are held every Monday evening, and are well attended by members; local in better condition than it ever was. L. A. No. 330, Salem—Holding agitation meetings every Saturday evening, which are addressed by speakers from Lynn. L. A. No. 373, Lawrence—This local is also holding agitation meetings every Saturday evening, which are addressed by Lynn speakers; admitting new members at every meeting. L. A. No. 391, Lynn—Local holds business meeting every Tuesday evening and admits new members at nearly every meeting; members are taking application cards into the shoe factories of Lynn, and have found this method a very good one for securing new members; suggests that other locals adopt method. L. A. No. 395—Business meetings are now held every Thursday; are also taking in new members at every meeting; members attended a meeting of lasters in Knights of Labor Hall, called for the purpose of organizing the lasters of Lynn into the pure and simple Lasters' Protective Union; a motion was made at the meeting that the lasters become members of L. A. No. 395; after a lengthy discussion pro and con the motion was carried by a vote of 26 to 22; capitalist press went into fits over this affair, as this is the second body of shoemakers who voted to become members of the Alliance, L. A. No. 391 having been organized in K. of L. Hall; after the motion had been carried the opponents of the Alliance bolted, and have since held a meeting, at which they claim a local of the L. P. U. was formed; Alliance men have been unable to find any lasters who belong to this alleged local, and believe that it is simply a bluff on the part of the fakirs; shop committees have been elected by this local.

Following are names of comrades who were nominated as delegates to the coming convention: John W. Ryan and Francis A. Walsh, of L. A. No. 267; Paul Vandoorme, L. A. No. 373; Richard Murphy, L. A. No. 391; Michael Tracy, L. A. No. 395.

There being no further business to trasact, the meeting adjourned.

Francis A. Walsh,
Recording Secretary Pro Tem.

NEWARK AGITATION.

An open-air meeting will be held at the corner of Washington and Market streets, Newark, N. J., on Saturday evening, September 12, 1903. John J. Kinneally, of New York, and other speakers will address the meeting. Party and Alliance members should invite their acquaintances to be present.

Organizer.

CALIFORNIA STATE ORGANIZER.

Executive Committee Takes Steps to Place One in the Field.

To the Sections, members at large and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party in the State of California.

Comrades: Since the Kangaroo outbreak in 1899, the S. L. P. in this State, has been unable to maintain a State organizer for any length of time. This is mainly due to the fact that the speakers in the Party before that time were to a great extent of middle class extraction and tendencies, and by far the largest portion of them went with the Kangaroos, seeing that in that Party of fusion and confusion they would have a much better field for graft, and a much better chance to satisfy their personal ambitions. Hence they took their stand with the party of many names, and while this left the S. L. P. with but a very few speakers, it also relieved our Party of an element that is bound to cause the destruction of any organization where it is tolerated.

After the Kangaroos had been expelled, the S. L. P. in this State was composed almost exclusively of wage slaves, of whom but a very few were able to speak in public and whose financial circumstances were not exceptionally good. But the large majority of them were men with a will, true, reliable, clear and class-conscious Socialists who immediately set to work building up the Party on straight and correct lines.

It has been a hard struggle for the local S. L. P. members in this State, during the last four years. Every obstacle imaginable has been placed in our way. The capitalist with his hirelings, the fakirs and politicians, the organized scabbery and the more scabby bogus "Socialist" Party, have done every thing in their power to kill the bona fide revolutionary movement. We have lost our standing as an official party, and have been prevented from appearing on the regular ballot, although we obtained the required number of signatures, but in spite of it all we have kept up the battle and cleared the road on which we shall travel in the future. We have been building the foundation of a structure that no storm will ever be able to shake and that no flood can wash away. Deep and solid, on the bedrock of science and material interest have we laid our foundation.

Many of our members have stood entirely alone in a number of towns throughout the State, sowing the seeds of revolutionary Socialism, spreading our literature and hammering away, without any apparent result, knowing no let up, no rest and no laurels. Our members have been ridiculed, abused and threatened, even with loss of life, if they didn't stop their agitation, but they didn't stop and have no intention of stopping before the Socialist Republic has been established.

Comrades, it is slow work and hard work, but we have succeeded, in so far as we have to-day a small army of men in this State, who will leave no stone unturned, who will shirk no duty and who will consider no sacrifice too great for our cause. Then let us pull together for a moment, all of us at the same time and in the same direction, in order that we may reach a greater number of our fellow wage slaves than we are doing at present. The time has come when we can make effectual propaganda in this State if we all do our share, but it will take the combined effort of all of us.

Your State Executive Committee has secured the services of Comrade Philip Veal, of Illinois, now touring Colorado, as State Organizer, to tour this State next winter, beginning about November 1st.

The climate in this State makes open air agitation possible, all the year round. Comrade Veal is a typical proletarian, a wage slave of the mines, and well fitted to present our principles to the wage workers, but he can't live on wind. He will be able to do much good for the cause in this State, but we must keep him alive while he is agitating.

Here is the proposition, Comrades: We have agreed to pay Comrade Veal $35 per month and his board, lodging and railroad fare. We shall expect comrades and sympathizers to furnish Comrade Veal board and lodging while he stays in their localities, but in many places we have no comrades and will have to pay these expenses ourselves. Railroad fare also will cut a considerable figure, and it is a low estimate to place the total expenses at $60 per month. This amount can and will be raised.

How much will you pledge to contribute every month? Are there sixty members in this State who will pay $1 per month? We think there are. If not, some of us will have to pay more. The amount must be raised.

Let each Section elect a committee to canvass their membership and have them pledge a certain amount per month. Our members at large and sympathizers will make their pledges direct to the S. E. C. The pledge to be payable monthly, during the month for which it is due. In order to raise a small emergency fund, we will start at once, and pledges made now will count from September 1.

Comrades, it is up to you, how much can you spare per month beginning September 1? Two dollars, or only one? If one dollar is more than you can stand, make it less, but pledge something anyhow, and make it the highest figure possible.

We have said enough. We trust our members and friends will respond, and send in the funds without delay. Remember what is at stake for us as wage slaves, remember that we have everything to gain by the abolition of the present system; remember your duty to your class, your family and yourself?

Fraternally yours,
California State Executive Committee,
S. L. P.

P. S.—All monies and communications should be sent to and made payable to the secretary of the S. E. C., Geo. Anderson, 205 1-2 S. Main street, Room 9.

Los Angeles, California, Aug. 1903.

FIRE DAMAGE FUND OF GERMAN PARTY ORGAN.

Previously acknowledged, $766.56; Paul Sabsch, Clinton, Mass., $1; Paul Borza, Cleveland, O., 50 cents; Wm. Keim, Cleveland, O., 50 cents; John Kauker, Cleveland, O. (per Noghe), 25 cents; Section Bridgeport, Ct. (per Hy. Kuhn), $2; John Meyer, Milwaukee, Wis., 15 cents; F. Schremmer, Hartford, Ct., 25 cents; K. Georgewitsch, Litchfield, Ill., $1; M. Tiedemann, Holyoke, Mass., $1.

Per Chr. Mahr, Albany, N. Y., on List No. 54: Chr. Mahr, $1; M. Weisinger, $1; W. Pigors, 50 cents; Aug. Kiessler, 50 cents; G. J. Bink, 50 cents; C. H. Pierses, 50 cents; J. A. Arzberger, 50 cents; J. Girtler, 25 cents; A. Ziehm, 25 cents; A. Manz, 25 cents; G. Flokerzi, 10 cents; G. H. Cook, 25 cents. Total, $5.60.

Per F. Julias, Cleveland, O., on List No. 5: J. Freund, 10 cents, J. Ssap, 50 cents; J. Schmiedl, 50 cents; J. Schiessler, 50 cents. Total, $1.60.

Per P. Weinert, New York, on List No. 63: J. Hammer, 25 cents; W. Gajewski, 10 cents; H. R. Englert, 25 cents; H. Seitz, 25 cents; A. Louis, 25 cents; J. Kahle, $1; M. Son, $1; F. M., 25 cents; M. S., 10 cents; F. Brauchmann, 50 cents; F. Benke, 25 cents; M. Brauchmann, 50 cents; J. J. Kinneally, 10 cents; R. Bartels, 10 cents; H. Hoepker, 10 cents; P. Weinert, $1. Total, $6.

Per Geo. Signarovits, Brooklyn, N. Y., on List No. 52: G. Signarovits, 50 cents; A. Good, $2; J. Baldali, 50 cents; E. C. Schmidt, 25 cents; J. Stegeman, 25 cents; Kiefer, 45 cents; E. Mueller, 25 cents; J. Martin, 50 cents; J. Koob, 50 cents; A. Ruhnke, 50 cents; H. Kober, 50 cents; M. Aul, 25 cents; J. Brennan, 25 cents; J. Hanlon, 50 cents; G. Geidel, $1; P. Gimpl, 50 cents; J. Weber, $1. Total, $9.70.

Per Nic Kampf, SanFrancisco, Cal., on List No. 79: L. Alexander, 50 cents; Rauschato, $1.25; Nic. Kampf, $5; C. Aguer, 25 cents; E. J. Janovitz, 25 cents; S. Sraniz, 50 cents; H. Frey, 50 cents; M. Czinger, 25 cents; M. Bindas, 25 cents; H. Warnecke, 50 cents; Karecki, 25 cents; P. Czakal, 25 cents; J. Czinger, 50 cents; Pauline Kampf, 25 cents. Total, $10.50.

Grand Total, $806.61.

Comrades, do all you can for this fund. Send money direct to

Socialistische Arb. Zeitung,
193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SECTION COLUMBUS, ATTENTION!

Comrades and readers of The People are asked to attend in a body the meeting that will take place corner Broad and High streets Sunday evening, September 13. Comrade Dinger of Cleveland will speak. Organizer Section Columbus.

THE EVERETT AMENDMENT.

Section Everett and others want us to desert the economic field. I wish we could, but, alas, we are living under capitalism. I grant that the working class is getting under, that it is possible to get under this system, and that it will continue to get less, but non-resistance on the economic field means submission to the labor fakir—that is, to go out on fake strikes, pay dues to the fakirs through the boss, parade of the capitalists' labor day and cheer for the Republican and Democratic parties, and say you like it, for, if you do not comply with the whims of organized scabbery you can pay the fine they impose on you.

The old style labor organizations cries "no politics in the union," but if Section Everett's proposition prevails the cry will be "No economics in the Socialist Labor Party." The former is pure and simple, and the latter would be simply impure.

Now, comrades, politics and economics are inseparable, and it is beyond the power of the S. L. P. to separate them. We are bound to have politics in our unions and economics in our political party.

Section Everett has a right to put its amendment, but it has no right to bunch the S. T. & L. A. with organized scabbery. To do that is as bad as the capitalist professor who says that Anarchism and Socialism are one and the same.

Frank Crossman.

Everson, Wash., Aug. 23.

A Bargain For Beginners

The workingman, who begins to grasp the significance of the class struggle and desires to fit himself with the knowledge necessary for a militant Socialist, is often at a loss to know what literature to read first. To aid and direct him, the Labor News Company recommends the following elementary books, to be read in the order given:

1. What Means This Strike?
2. Reform or Revolution?
3. Socialism, by McClure.
4. The Working Class.
5. The Capitalist Class.
6. The Class Struggle.
7. The Socialist Republic.

Each of these books contains 32 pages and is sold at 5 cents. We will mail the seven books, postpaid, to one address, for 25 cents.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

In a few days a leaflet will be issued which, besides being valuable for propaganda purposes, closes with an appeal to read the press of the S. L. P. It is intended to aid the comrades in securing subscribers. Sample copies of the Weekly People, with one of these leaflets, can be distributed over a small territory, to be followed up a day or two later by a comrade in an attempt to induce those having received sample copies to subscribe. The leaflet explains the reasons why every workingman should become a reader. It relieves the canvasser of a great deal of work; and makes the work so simple that it is only necessary to approach a person after he has read the leaflet and sample copy, and ask him to declare his intention.

Canvasser's card will be issued to members recommended by a Section. The card will be issued only for a limited period and Sections will be held responsible for the proper use of it. In addition to this, we have prepared a form of prepaid subscription blanks, which we went to sell to Sections for cash only, Sections to sell to their members, and the members to get their money back by securing subscribers. These blanks will be for six months subs. only, and will be made up in blocks of twenty at $5 a block. We hope this plan will be the means for setting every member to work, as it is only by each member doing his share of work that the Party press can be maintained and accomplish what it has set out to do. The order blanks will be sent out soon, and we expect every Section to order at least one block of prepaid subscription blanks. Sample copies of the leaflet will also be sent out, orders for which will be filled at $1.25 per thousand.

Adam Marx, of New London, Conn., sends in a long list of 55 Monthly and 4 Weekly subscribers. This stalwart comrade takes advantage of every opportunity to distribute literature around political meetings and parades, and never forgets to ask the persons he comes in contact with to subscribe. It is useless to try to convince us that because you only have a few members and a weak organization, that you are not able to do anything, because here is a comrade who is alone and accomplishes wonders. Others can do as well if an effort is made.

Emil Kuellmar of St. Paul, Minn., who is quite a hustler for the Monthly People, secured 20 subscribers this week. The September number will be an excellent one, and as subscriptions are easy to get at ten cents a year, comrades should push the Monthly more than they have been doing for the past few weeks.

Comrade Bennett of Lancashire, England renews his subscription to the Sunday People, and writes: "I am very well satisfied with the paper. There is nothing equals it here."

Others who have sent in five or more subscribers are as follows: James Keely, Springfield, Vt., 1 Weekly, 5 Monthlies; C. F. Perkins, of Scotia, Cal., 5 Weeklies; Bystrom, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6 Monthlies; Jas. Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y., 5 Weeklies, 2 Monthlies; J. Frederickson, Worcester, Mass., 5 Weeklies; R. Berdan, Paterson, N. J., 10 Weeklies; C. A. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 9 Weeklies; J. A. Knight, Pueblo, Colo., 2 Weeklies, 8 Monthlies; Aug. Clever, Braddock, Pa., 4 Weeklies, 4 Monthlies; O. P. Stoner, Claypool, Ind., 1 Weekly, 4 Monthlies. Total, 147 Weeklies; 187 Monthlies.

Two orders for 500 copies each of the Weekly People could not be filled last week, as the orders did not reach us in time. The paper is printed Wednesday morning, and all orders must be in not later than Tuesday.

LABOR NEWS CO. ITEMS.

The latest Labor Library leaflet is "The Unemployed." At this season when employers are limiting output, it is timely. Sections should have a stock on hand.

Last week an order for $40 worth of our pamphlets, with cash for the same, came from H. Scott Bennett of Melbourne, Australia. It was the second order from the same source received within a short time. We have the right sort of literature—that is shown by large orders from England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia and Canada; but the orders from home Sections do not keep proportionate pace with the orders from abroad. Few Sections handle as much literature in a year as went to far-away Australia in this one order last week.

About two weeks ago the Labor News Co. sent out advance orders for the German translation of "What Means This Strike?" to all sections in the country. Up to date we have received orders for 220 books and $1.80 in cash. As the necessary outlay for bringing out this translation is about $50, we do not feel warranted in tying up capital in unsaleable literature. The publication must be postponed until there is a demand sufficient to assure prompt returns.

We have received requests from various sources for Italian, German and Polish pamphlets, but we are not publishing books for the sake of piling them up on shelves. The Jewish comrades took the right course when they wanted literature in their language. They ordered 3,000 Yiddish "What Means This Strike?" paid for them in advance, and the books were promptly printed. That is why the Yiddish translation appeared before the German. The Labor News Co. was not compelled to take chances, or to tie up working capital. Enough of these pamphlets have already been sold to enable the Jewish comrades to get back their outlay, and they will soon bring out another pamphlet.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

The Daily People

is the first and only daily Socialist newspaper in the English-speaking world. It is a distinctively working class paper, hated by every labor fakir and every capitalist, who traffics on and exploits labor. It is a distinctively working class paper, admired and supported by thousands of workers, to whom it has become a daily necessity and source of inspiration and encouragement.

The Daily People

should be read by every workman desirous of keeping posted on current events as viewed from a Socialist standpoint. It publishes news important to the working class with editorial reviews thereof and comments thereon. Its Sunday issue is noted for its many sound Socialist and scientific articles, upon a great variety of topics.

TERMS FOR DAILY PEOPLE

One year	$3 50
Six months	2 00
Three months	1 00
Single Copy	01

Sunday, 2 cents a copy; $1 a year.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

The Daily People

2, 4, 6 New ReadeSt., New York

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE

Is the foremost exponent of class-conscious Socialism in the United States. It is the uncompromising foe of every movement, individual, and institution opposed to the emancipation of the working class via Socialism. It is read in every quarter of the globe and its influence is worldwide.

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE

Publishes documents of importance to the working class not to be had in other papers. Its pages are replete with information showing the worker his actual political and economic condition, and the remedy therefor. Its trade articles are especially useful in this respect.

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE

trade articles appeal to all the workers interested. In its issue of September 19, the trade article entitled "The Street Car Condutor" will appear. It will be followed by the Upholsterers, Retail Delivery Clerks, Barbers, Woodworkers, and others.

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE

2-6 NEW READE ST

THE MONTHLY PEOPLE FOR SEPTEMBER

should be extensively read and circulated. It is now out.

The Canadian Wage-Workers.
Nobly Waging the Class Struggle.
The Boot and Shoe Worker.
The Small Stores.
The Growth of Corporations.
Socialism and the Church.

and numerous other articles and paragraphs compose its contents. All good for beginners.

If you want a bundle of the Monthly People for propaganda work send in your order now, so you will be sure of getting it filled.

Rush The Monthly

It is sure to bear fruit by creating a desire for the Weekly and Daily People and the publications of the Labor News Company.

THE MONTHLY PEOPLE

2-6 NEW READE STREET, NEW YORK